THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

WEYAND & TREIBER, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorneys at Law,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
[9-1y Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP,

...torney at Law. Office in the Court House, ...aver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5-'72,1y.

...L KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

A. SMALL - Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa., ... Office in the Court House. dec25-1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. ...siness promptly attended to. apr27;1y

...H McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on ... third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan2, '70tf

...P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east ... end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female ...ases. Residence and office on Third street, ... doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. (sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE. Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, ...ste, glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden ...d flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, ... Brighton. sep27'71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, Manufacturers of car ...riages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons, and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. ...ll practical workmen. Successors to George ... marc6ly

...LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks ... and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, ...roadway, near Falls-st. nov17-1y

W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, ...ics, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., ...ar new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

JON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meales at all hours; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. ...ckland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

...& J SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, ... Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, ... Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched ...negatives. (sep2;4;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies ... and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sep27

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th ... Penn Streets, Pittsburgh. aug28;1y.

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and ... Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watch-Clocks and Jewelry repaired. (feb15'71;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop ... Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb27;1y.

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

ROCHESTER.

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of all kinds; Oil-Cloth; Window Blinds; ...rse Satchels; Baskets, Toy Carts, Wagons; ...hairs and Toys of every description. Near depot nov20-1y.

LANCASTER HOUSE.—David Wolf Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* R. R. Street, near station. nov20-tf.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO., successors to Wm. Buechling.) Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In ...e Diamond, Rochester sep4,1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above ... Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron & Nails. Cor Water & James sts.

M. MILLER & CO Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. ... Lath &c. Purchasers of ... (sep28;1y

SCOTT BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to ... Boyle & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed ... Lumber, Lath & Shingles. Rochester. sep28;1y

KEPPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

...RT, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, ... Repairing done neatly and promptly. ... Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic ... cases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash ... avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., ... in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all ... Plain and Banded built to order. Jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great ... Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable cast top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his ... services, in all its branches, to the people of ... and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep15;1y

Miscellaneous.

W. W. BARKER,
(Successor to Barker & Haseltine,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Pictur ... frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, (3 doors ... Smithfield St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa. [mas5'72;1e

Claim Agency.
OLDEST IN THE STATE
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
16 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
... Procure Pensions, Bounties, Prize money, &c. ... attention paid to suspended and rejected ... Applications by mail attended to as if made in person sep18;6m

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing ... *a mild, healthy, and congenial* climate ... one-third of their value five years hence ... THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY ... for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved & grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village, and rural residence, and business stands;* ... and *mill sites, factories, &c.*

... for *Land Register* containing description, ... price and terms of properties we have ... Address: B. W. CLARKE & CO.
The National Real Estate Agency,
... 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

Agents Wanted.

... immediately, four active, energetic men ... as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & ... SEWING MACHINE in *this county.* ... such men as can give good reference as to ... and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need ... We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions,* to *proper men.* Only such men ... desire to enter the business need apply. ... SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6;1y

$250 A MONTH, $250
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS,
MALE or FEMALE,

... the above amount selling BRIDE'S *Celebration Needle-Case and Port Monnaie.* This ... article of absolute necessity with every lady. ... a large profit. For Circular and Terms ... Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. ... 1.2m

Legal Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE - Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the ... ship of Hanover, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, his ... tors, residing in the same township, all ... having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known ... to us without delay.
WILLIAM W. WILKISON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT PATTON }
feb25-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE - Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Scheib ... late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, ... having been granted to the undersigned residing in the township of South Beaver, ... county, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present the same, and ... indebted thereto to make payment to
ANDREW CAROTHERS, Adm'r
P. O., New Brighton, Penn.
Feb. 12, 1873 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of William Toland, dec'd* —Letters of Administration on the estate of William Toland, late of Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL GORSUCH, *Adm'r.*
Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa.
Feb. 19, 1873. 6t

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER
nov6t

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Asssets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer.
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble,	Erie	Hon. Geo. B. Delameter,	
J W Hammond,	do	Meadville, Pa.	
Hon Selden Marvin,	do	Hon J P Vincent,	Erie
Hiram Daggett,	do	Henry Rawle	do
Charles H Reed,	do	G T Churchill	do
H S Southard,	do	Capt J S Richards	do
W B Sterritt,	do	Richard O'Brian,	do
H W Noble,	do	F H Gibbs,	do
J Englehart,	do	John R Cochran,	do
J H. Neil,	do	M Hartlebb,	do
W H Abbott, Titusville,		Capt D P Dobbins,	do
		Jno. Fertig, Titusville.	

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire.
CHAS. H. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 20, 1871; 1y

O. L. EBERHART.....W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writting done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bedison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New-Brighton,
aug3-tf Beaver county, Penn.

Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.
Attorney at Law.

Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.
Office on Broadway, opposite R. E & H. Hoopes' Banking House, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa.
sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS.
Attorneys at Law
And Real Estate Agents,
Rochester, Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11;1y

T. J. CHANDLER,
Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.
The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may1'72:1y

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2:1y

Manufacturers.

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.
HENRY WHITEFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4;1y

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.
STOVES:
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,
The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.
IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of the fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNLEY.
sep20-tf.

BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Opens its Spring Session
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb26;6w R. T. TAYLOR.

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS
Jobbers
AND
RETAILERS
—OF—
DRY-GOODS,
JOB LOTS
FROM
EASTERN
AUCTION
SALES
Nos. 172 and 174,
Federal Street,
Allegheny
CITY.
dec18-1y

Insurance.

ROCHESTER
Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald.	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel R. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy.	John Graebing.
Marshall M'Donald	R. R. Kerr.
David Lowry	Henry Goehring.

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, *Vice Pres't*
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
JOHN GRAEBING, JR., *Sec'y.* ly31;1y

Chas. B. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts.....$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$23,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over.....$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts.....$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,.....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over.....$1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly aid.* INSURE TO DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to-day!* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [je14;1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 23, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 Pac Ex	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	910AM	1220PM
Rochester	252	840	1023	240
Alliance	515	1145	1305PM	603
Orrville	631	125PM	307	708
Mansfield	855	338	509	911
Crestline { A	920	503	540	940
Crestline { D	940	610AM	600	950
Forest	1105	735	755	1115
Lima	1258PM	905	915	1217AM
Fort Wayne	340	1150	1203AM	325
Plymouth	445	325PM	255	505
Chicago	750	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 6. Pac Ex	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	515AM	920AM	830PM	920PM
Plymouth	915	1250PM	1150	1250AM
Fort Wayne	1230PM	330	1'30	325
Lima	345	407	118AM	515
Forest	500	558	227	658
Crestline { A	535	630	305	655
Crestline { D	1130AM	650	415	825
Mansfield	1205PM	719	443	855
Orrville	313	830	537	1105
Alliance	420	1100	625	110PM
Rochester	657	112AM	1148	339
Pittsburgh	810	230	1143AM	445

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 4, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 5, daily.
F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Dec. 23, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	
Cleveland	830AM	155PM	400PM	
Hudson	943	309	515	
Ravenna	1015	333	543	
Alliance	1110	413	635	
Bayard	1144	444		
Wellsville	110PM	600		
Pittsburgh	340	820		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	
Pittsburgh	630AM	145PM		
Wellsville	905	840		
Bayard	1030	453		
Alliance	1125	617	725AM	
Ravenna	1212PM	656	815	
Hudson	1245	730	900	
Cleveland	155	730	1015	

Leave.	Arrive.
Bayard, 12.10 & 500 p. m.	N. Philad, 8.05& 730 p.m.
N. Phila. 6.40a.m. &1pm.	Bayard 9.45 a.m.&4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.
GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	845AM	1050AM	835PM	
Bridgeport	855	1100	845	
Steubenville	957	1212PM	445	
Wellsville	815	135	620	
Rochester	935	255	715	
Pittsburgh	1040	340	820	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	115PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	220	530	
Wellsville	850	320	700	
Steubenville	950	420	800	
Bridgeport	1035	525	905	
Bellair	1110	540	920	

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers.

J. B. SNEAD
Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING.
SIDING,
LATH, &C. &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c.

Keeping constantly on hand a superior ... The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug3-1y

WILLIAM MILLER, ... JACOB TRAX,
PLANING MILL.
MILLER & TRAX.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning *DONE TO ORDER,*

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71; 1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
☞ Rags taken in exchange. (sep19;'69

Boots and Shoes.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!
J. H. BORLAND,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, bought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special Inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street.
[april9-tf

CARPETS
FOR 1873.

We are now offering, and will continue to offer through the year, the
FINEST STYLES OF CARPETS
the market will produce, at prices as attractive as the goods. Our stock will be larger and choicer this year that ever before. All needing
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES MATTINGS, &c.,
will be well suited at

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,
21 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar13-3m;chd sep-3m

SELECT [illegible]RY.

BILL AS[illegible]

Come, dear comrades, [illegible]
Will steal an hour [illegible]
The shining days [illegible]
And all we taught [illegible]
The lusty days of [illegible]
When you were Bill [illegible] Joe.

Your name may [illegible]
Proud as a cockney [illegible]
And mine as brief [illegible]
As Tam O'Shanter's [illegible]
To-day, old friend, [illegible]
That I am Joe and you [illegible]

You've won the great [illegible]
And grand you look [illegible]
With HON and E [illegible]
In big, brave letters [illegible]
Your list, old fellow! [illegible]
How are you, Bill? [illegible], Joe?

You've won the [illegible]
You've taught your [illegible]
You've sense [illegible]
You've made the [illegible]
The world may call you [illegible]
But you and I are [illegible]

The chafing [illegible]
"See those old [illegible]
They talk like [illegible]
Mad, old boy! [illegible]
And shake their [illegible]
The throbbing [illegible]

How Bill forgets [illegible]
While Joe sits [illegible]
How Joe, in spite [illegible]
Finds the old [illegible]
Those calm, stern days [illegible]
As Joe looks [illegible]

Ah! pensive scholar, [illegible]
A flirt tongues [illegible]
A giddy whirlwind's [illegible]
That lifts a pinch of [illegible]
A few swift years, and [illegible]
Which dust was Bill, [illegible] was Joe?

The weary idol [illegible]
Holds out his [illegible] hand,
While gaping thousands [illegible] go—
How vain it seems, [illegible]
Till all at once his [illegible]
'Tis dear old Joe's [illegible], Bill?"

And shall we breathe, [illegible] spheres,
The names that pleased [illegible] ears
In some sweet hill of [illegible]
For earth-born spirits [illegible]
Just whispering of the [illegible]
Where this was Bill and [illegible] Joe?

No matters while one [illegible]
No sounding name [illegible]
When fades at last [illegible]
Who cares what posterity [illegible]
Read on the hearts [illegible]
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* [illegible]

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE QUAR[illegible]

Upon my troubled [illegible]
Kind fate has [illegible]
So, after dreadful [illegible]
At length succeeds [illegible]

In a beautiful [illegible] the banks of the river Avon, [illegible] from Stratford, birth [illegible] Insuscital Shakespeare, [illegible] he was olent Quaker, named [illegible] was so rich, and his utmost [illegible] was to see the villagers happy. [illegible] a great admirer of learning, [illegible] sorry to see any of his fellow [illegible], however lowly their station, [illegible] in ignorance; he was therefore [illegible] expense of supporting a free [illegible] which all the poor children [illegible] neighborhood were [illegible] to those May-day rewards were [illegible] various who succeeded best in [illegible] studies. Questions were [illegible] asked, and he who was [illegible] to expound these questions [illegible] received a sum of money as a [illegible] portion with the girl he loved [illegible] added he had, or was likely to [illegible] her parents' consent; and it [illegible] seldom occurred that any [illegible] mother refused their consent [illegible] "Good Mr. Steady asked it; he was [illegible] court, the blessing of his tenants [illegible] every body loved him.

In this village lived [illegible] whose name was Easy, and [illegible] as if his name was a [illegible] he was a good natured [illegible] and so careless in his disposition [illegible] If his corn did but grow, [illegible] way was got in well, he was [illegible] the lazy waggoner [illegible] different season, he was content [illegible] next would be better. So long as he had a mug of ale and a nap in the corner after dinner, he cared little how the world went on; whether the nation was rich or poor, at peace or in war; whether times were good or bad, all was the same to Farmer Easy. He took every thing in good heart, whilst his wife, Dame Cicely, ruled the roast; whatever she proposed, the farmer replied, "Yes, sure, if the likest, dame."

Farmer Easy had one daughter, called Gillian, a very pretty girl, admired by the whole village. Mr. Steady had often noticed her modest artless manner, and proposed to her father and mother that she should become his wife; they were both highly delighted at this proposal. Dame Cicely was almost out of her wits with joy, to have her daughter the mistress of the great house, ride in her own coach, and to be herself dressed out in fine clothes; oh, how charming! She looked in the glass to see what colors were the most becoming to her complexion; and determined that her dress on the day of her daughter's wedding should be the gayest that had ever been seen in the village of Maybury; she would wear pink silk petticoat, and a blue silk gown, with yellow trimmings; scarlet ribbon on her cap, and green bows on her shoes; and she could not help thinking, if she were only twenty years younger, and unmarried, how many sweethearts she should get.

Dame Easy had all the joy to herself, for poor Gillian was wretched; being attached to Lubin, an honest lad, who had been brought up in a neighboring village with his uncle. He had asked the consent of Farmer and Dame Easy to marry Gillian, who had agreed to it; and he was now gone to the west country to ask his father's consent also; and on his return the wedding was to take place directly. Gillian could not bear the thoughts of giving up Lubin, who, was young and handsome, for old Steady, who was ugly and formal. She did not care for riches; she would rather milk the cows and feed the poultry, with Lubin for her husband, than be the greatest lady of the land without him but her mother told her she must marry Mr. Steady. Gillian believed that no young woman ever dared to disobey her parents; and she knew her mother would be obeyed, for her father did every thing she bid him, and never said nay.

Gillian was taken to live in the great house, was dressed out in nice clothes; had masters to teach her dancing and music, and servants to wait upon her; but Gillian was very unhappy, day and night she thought of Lubin; and when alone, was always in tears. She was afraid to tell Mr. Steady that she disliked him and loved another, still hoping Lubin would return and find some way of getting her out of Mr. Steady's hands, and, if she was but once the wife of Lubin, why then it would be her duty to obey him, and no sin to disobey her mother.

Day after day she watched and waited, but Lubin did not return, and her mother began to taunt her saying, he was unfaithful and had forsaken her. Gillian knew better, she felt assured Lubin was true; she was always trying his truth, and in all her trials he was ever constant; when she tied her garters round the bed post, repeated verses nine times, and went backwards into bed, she was sure to dream of Lubin; or, if she put apple pippins on her cheeks, and gave them names, Lubin was sure to stick close, though all the rest fell off; then, if she pared a turnip and threw the rind over her head, it would be sure to make the letter L, and, therefore, to doubt him was impossible, yet she was very unhappy at the delay. She feared he was either ill, or his father would not consent; but how to get a letter sent to him was the difficulty; she had money enough (for Mr. Steady gave her plenty) to pay any body well, yet who to trust she could not tell, and if they were to betray her, what could she then do? Mr. Steady would send her home, and her mother would perhaps turn her out of doors.

It was a trying situation, she knew not what was to become of her; it was now the 28th of April, and on May-day she was to be married; the wedding clothes were making, but the pretty white silk dress, all trimed with satin ribbon, so fine and handsome, to her looked very ugly indeed. The mantuamaker was just gone, and she was sitting crying when Floretta came in. Floretta was her waiting maid, a good-natured smart girl, who grieved to see her young mistress so continually unhappy; but she feared to own her pity, or try to serve her with Lubin, lest she should offend her master who had been very kind to her father and mother; yet she thought it very odd so good a man should do such a wicked thing as force a young creature to marry him against her will; and feeling certain that it was her case she should certainly run away from him. She thought too it was better Gillian should run away before her marriage than after; and determined to try some way or other to serve her.

"What do you cry for, Miss Gillian?" said she, as she entered the room.

"Isn't it enough to make any one cry. Floretta? am I not going to be married?"

"The thought of going to be married makes most girls laugh and be merry."

"Ah, that is when they are going to marry the man they like. Heigho! you have no pity for me, Floretta or you would find out some way to help me."

"What fault have you to find with Mr. Steady? he is a very good man."

"Oh! yes, I know that; so is a haystack very good; but I don't see why I should be obliged to eat one; why doesn't he marry old nurse Grinshaw? she would suit him better by half than me."

"Why don't you tell him so?"

"So I would if I thought he would not be angry: suppose, Floretta, I was to tell him he is very disagreeable, and that I hate the very sight of him; do you think he would let me marry Lubin?"

"It would be a curious mode of courting his favor, but I really think something should be done. But what can keep Lubin so long? He ought to have come back two months ago. Suppose we were to get somebody to go to him, and find out if he is faithful, and if he is—"

"Oh! my dear, dear Floretta, that is the very thing I have been thinking of; but I did not know who to trust; but what does it matter now? we could not tear in time to prevent my marrying Mr. Steady!"

"Why that's true; let me see, I have it; can't you contrive to be taken ill on stay-day morning? and then the wedding must be put off you know."

"I don't know; I never was ill but when I had the hooping cough; but if you'll tell me what to do—"

"Why, then, in the first place, you must faint away, and then I'll scream for help, and throw a jug of cold water over you, and rub your temple with hartshorn, and burn feathers under your nose, and roar and bellow, swear you are dying, and frighten my poor master out of his seventeen senses."

Gillian was in raptures to find Floretta her friend; and while the latter left her to seek out some one who could be trusted as a messenger to Lubin, she, like a bird let out of a cage, was gaily singing, when Mr. Steady came to inquire how she liked her wedding clothes?

"I should like them very well," said Gillian, "if I was going to be married to Lubin,"

"And wherefore, Gillian, shouldst thou prefer Lubin unto me? Do I not love thee as much as he does?"

"Perhaps you may, sir, but I don't love you."

"And yet thou shouldst love me; do I not give thee everything thou canst wish for? Am I not thy friend?"

"Yes, indeed! and indeed you are very good to me, and I love you as a father; but I can never love you as a husband, unless—unless—"

"Unless what, Gillian?"

"Unless Lubin was to grow old and ugly like you, and you become young and handsome like him."

"Fair maiden, thou art a lover of vanity; yea, verily the pomps and vanities of this world are likely to seduce thee from thy duty: beauty is a mask."

"But it is a very pretty mask, sir; and I should like to look on it always."

"Lubin will be old as well as me, Gillian, if he lives long enough."

"Oh! yes, I know that; but then we shall both grow old together, and neither of us can reproach the other."

"Well, well, maiden, we will speak of this another time; thou wilt make one in the sports on the green on May-day, and thou wilt not perhaps at last be sorry that thou art beloved by Steady, the aged Quaker; good-bye, sweetheart; good-bye, umph!"

"News! news! m'am (said Floretta jumping in), good news! Lubin is arrived; come to my window, and you shall see him walking in the churchyard, and then we will consult what is best to be done."

It was indeed true; Lubin was returned. His long delay had been occasioned by the illness and death of his poor old father, who had bequeathed him all his property; and he was now come to fetch Gillian to his native village, where he wished they should live after they were married. He was wearied with his long journey, having walked upwards of a hundred miles; for in those days there were few opportunities of travelling except on foot, except for those who kept carriages, or could afford to hire horses. Lubin's heart danced with joy as he drew near Maybury, and he pictured to himself the jovial welcome of the old couple, and the blushing constrained pleasure of his pretty gillian. He approached the door and gave a sharp rap, which not being answered, he knocked again, and was surprised by being answered by old Cicely from the window; who pretending not to know him, bade him go about his business, as she was busy. But

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, - - - - - - - EDITOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 26, 1873.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Press*, the Pennsylvania Senate stands by the people and the House by the rogues.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, the President has appointed Judge Richardson to that position. Mr. Sawyer of South Carolina takes Mr. R.'s place as assistant secretary. Both of these appointments are received with general favor.

AS the constitutionality of the Local Option law has been questioned, we this week publish the opinion of a majority of the Supreme Court in reference to that subject. The opinion was delivered by Judge Agnew in a Philadelphia case—three of the Judges declaring the act constitutional and two dissenting.

JUDGE P. C. SHANNON of Pittsburgh, and well known by most of the citizens of this county, has been appointed Chief Justice of Dakota Territory by President Grant. Judge S. has the ability to make a good officer, and if he fails in the performance of his duty it will not be from the want of capacity and culture.

HOPES of retrenchment, like those of reform, came to nothing in the last session of Congress. The list of appropriations made during that session shows a grand and alarming total of $195,510,839. This is about $54,000,000 more than was appropriated last year. But, then, that was just before the election, and was a year of promise-making, as this has been one of promise-breaking.

FOR the benefit of those who do not read *The Congressional Globe*, we mention the fact that among the bills passed by the XLIId Congress was one prohibiting the use of the word "National" by banking houses, save those which are regularly incorporated under the laws of Congress. The penalty of non-compliance with this law is a fine of $50 for every day the word remains.

SENSATIONAL marriages may be simple or complex. A full dress ceremonial with a rosy regiment of bridesmaids and the Wedding March on the organ is, perhaps, beyond the means and facilities of De Witt, Iowa; but a school madam there made her nuptials the conclusion of a school exhibition, and another couple, not to be outdone in novelty, were joined on the stage after a temperance lecture. These things are a matter of taste; but we cannot help thinking the timid, shrinking, blushing bride a little the pleasantest to consider.

IN another column will be found the result of the vote (so far as yet ascertained) in this county on the license question. It will be seen that anti-license leads in most of the boroughs and townships, and the aggregate majority against the liquor traffic in this county, will fall but little if any below 1400. This is a victory over which we may all feel proud and the hope may be confidently indulged in that for the next three years at least, we will have less disorder in our community, fewer criminals to punish, and a better state of morals than we have had for some time past. The full return of the vote in the county will appear in the next ARGUS.

IF Proudlock and Sims are ever tried in Allegheny county for voting on fraudulent naturalization papers in Beaver county at the election last October, this county will have all the costs to pay in the trial of the cases. They will hardly fall below five hundred dollars. If these men had been tried here the costs would not have exceeded fifty dollars. So, Beaver county will more than likely have to endure a vitiation of her ballot-box, and pay five hundred dollars besides, in order to get the vitiators cleared. Entertainments of that kind are neither respectable nor cheap.

IT is not common for a clergyman to die in his pulpit, but this happened a Sunday or two since to the Rev. T. B. Hudson, pastor of the M. E. Church in Clyde. He had read about fifteen minutes in a firm and distinct voice, when suddenly he stopped, requested that the windows be let down to admit the fresh air, pressed his hands to his forehead, and leaned forward on the desk. Then, as if rallying all his strength for the effort, he began again and uttered the words. "These days are passing away," and as the last syllable left his lips he fell back on the sofa and expired. Mr. Hudson had been for a period of thirty-three years in the active work of the ministry, and was widely known throughout Central and Western New York.

GEN. GRANT has reappointed all the old members of his Cabinet, excepting Mr. Boutwell, who has been elected a Senator for Massachusetts. The cabinet is therefore composed of the following named gentlemen:

"Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish; Secretary of War, William W. Belknap; Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson; Postmaster General, John A. J. Creswell; Attorney General, George H. Williams. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell, if it has any significance at all, means that the policy of the late Secretary is to be continued.

ONE of the liveliest scrambles for office, in a small way, that has occurrred since the 4th of March has been over the Collectorship of the Port of Baltimore. Several candidates have been contesting for this honor, among them the present Collector, Thomas, who desired to be reappointed, and Washington Booth, who thought he ought to have the place. Hardly a day has passed since the inauguration on which a delegation of Baltimore politicians has not waited on the President to assist him in filling this place, or been at the Treasury Department striving to secure influence there. The President finally cut the knot on last Wednesday and sent Booth's name to the Senate for confirmation. Thomas' friends are now indignant, and threaten to do terrible things.

MR. PETER HERDIC, a millionaire of Williamsport wants a new county formed up in his country, and wants the county seat located on some lands belonging to him. He has been to Harrisburg all winter, and himself and agents are said to have presented some very *solid* reasons to quite a number of our *legislators* in favor of the new county. Here is what the Pittsburgh *Gazette's* Harrisburg correspondent of last Thursday had to say *on this* new county question:

The Minnequa new county bill, after an animated struggle yesterday, was passed to a third reading in the House, and its friends hope to get it through early next week. I have not much doubt they will succeed, as the test votes so far show that Herdic and his lobbyists have got a majority varying from five to ten for their project, if they can hold them.

The statements current among members, and freely and openly talked of, in regard to the means adopted to get a majority for this bill, show a fearful amount of corruption. The fact that the bill has been put through by the use of money is hardly denied. Three hundred dollars is said to be the price promised for the mass of the votes; one third to be paid on the final passage of the bill by the House, and the remainder contingent on the passage of the bill by the Senate and approval by the Governor. Thus you see a large lobby is enlisted in the House to influence the bill elsewhere. Talking Members and tacticians, for the bill are rated at as high as $900, and in one case I hear an influential speaking representative was informed he would be counted worth five ($1,500) of the ordinary purchased riff-raff. He didn't bite. I heard on the floor this morning that some of the members, a little shaky, have already taken Herdic's "shilling," and and are thus inextricably involved, for a lash is held over them, if they attempt to back out.

SHORTLY after the October election of last year informations were made against two residents of Industry township—one named Proudlock and the other Sims—charging them with having voted at that election on fraudulent naturalization papers. Proudlock and Sims were arrested, and at the November term of court true bills were found against both of them. The evidence showing their guilt is said to have been singularly conclusive. On motion of their attorneys, however, the cases were not tried then, but continued till the March term. Last week the Prosecuting Attorney called them up with a view of having them tried. Imagine his surprise, when, instead, of the accused being brought forward to the bar of justice, their attorneys, showed him the following act of Assembly, and made its contents known to the court:

AN ACT

To Change the Venue in Certain Cases from Beaver to Allegheny County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That certain indictments now pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Beaver against William Sims, yeoman, and Thomas Proudlock yeoman for misdemeanor, bearing numbers nine and thirteen of November term Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy two of said court be and the same are hereby removed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Allegheny county for trial by a jury or juries at the June term or any subsequent term of said court together with the record of said causes and all the papers relating thereto, and that the said court is hereby authorized to proceed to trial, verdict and sentence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as the said Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county might or could do, provided the said Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county in term time, or any judge thereof during vacation, may and they are hereby authorized and required to cause recognizances to be entered into and given by said defendants of the same amount as those in which they are now held, requiring them to appear and answer in the said indictment at the June term of said Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Allegheny next ensuing, and also to require and take all other such recognizances as of the prosecutor or prosecutors, witnesses or others in the said case as may be legal and necessary to the proper prosecution and trial of said defendants in the county of Allegheny: And *provided further*, that the District Attorney of said county of Allegheny shall take charge of said cases, and control and prosecute the same as if said indictments had been found by the grand jury of Allegheny County, and provided further, that said county of Allegheny, shall not be subjected to any costs, or expenses, for or by reasons of the transfer and removal of the aforesaid indictments.

W. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Aproved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

As to when, where, or by whom this act was drawn up and "snaked" through the Legislature we have no information, but that it is intended to shield rogues and prevent the administration of justice there can be no doubt. These cases will now go to Allegheny county, the papers will be deposited in the pigeon holes of the prosecuting attorney's office there, perhaps tried after awhile and perhaps never, but if tried little or nothing will come of them. For it will be noticed that the act prescribes that the prosecuting attorney of this county—the officer who is in possession of all the facts in both cases—is to have no further connection with the trial of these offenders. It seems to us too, that the Legislature has assumed a good deal when it says that a Beaver county court, a Beaver county jury and a Beaver county prosecuting attorney shall not try Beaver county criminals, when a Beaver county grand jury sustains an information charging them with a high crime. We are old fashioned enough yet to believe that clemency to villians is injustice to the State, and thus believing, we have nothing but condemnatory words for those who, either directly or indirectly, assisted in bringing this change of venue about. A pure ballot is the "palladium of our liberties," and no word or act of ours shall help to shield those who corrupt it.

BANKS, it seems, are responsible for money, bonds, &c. which are put into their care for safe keeping. In a suit tried in one of the Philadelphia courts last week in which David Scull was plaintiff and the Kensington Bank defendant the jury gave a verdict to the plaintiff for $30,000. Scull had left Government bonds amounting to that sum with the Bank for safe keeping. The Bank was robbed in 1871 and those bonds, with other bonds, money, &c. were stolen. The bank refused to make Scull's loss good, hence the suit.

HERE AND THERE.

—Omaha has a postmaster. The Omaha people sometimes send off many letters or expect to receive them. We think that we have never seen anything more delicately put than the remark of *The Omaha Bee* that "if the postmaster would resign many persons would feel less anxious about their money letters."

—Petroleum Centre lays claim to the champion beer drinker. According to the *Record*, the champion put himself outside of one hundred and seventy-six glasses in eight hours, and then when asked if he thought lager was an intoxicating drink and would come under the ban of the "local option law," said he did not think it was intoxicating unless a man would make a "hog" of himself, and in that case it might intoxicate.

—A most extraordinary woman was passenger on a horse car in Cleveland, March 4, 1873. She had with her a pet poodle, and she had something else with her, as we shall see presently. The gentlemanly conductor stated to her in the mildest manner that dogs were not permitted to ride in that car, and that hers must be put out. The damsel straightway arose, drew a revolver from her pocket, and said, "Unless you drive on without molesting my dog I'll make you eat this straw." There was a scene. Ladies left the car. But the woman with the pistol didn't. And the dog didn't.

—A lovely but unfortunate woman who for reasons didn't reside with her husband, in Hartford, Conn., recently sent him a little souvenir to soothe his solitude. This token of affection is thus described: "The box was divided by a partition in the center, and contained three pounds of gunpowder. The under side of the cover was spread with sand-paper, and bearing against it were matches, so arranged that as the cover should slide it would pull the matches up with force and cause them to ignite." This amiable casket was suspected at once, and the matron's little plan to become a widow frustrated.

—The business of making fancy nominations for the next Presidency has already commenced. This is a free country, and anybody can nominate anybody for any office without being sent to the penitentiary for doing so. But still there may be such a thing as using a privilege rather too freely. There is a newspaper in Indiana which "hoists the flag" of O. P. Morton for President and Benjamin F. Butler for Vice-President in 1876! We don't know how Morton feels about this, but, both he and Butler have sense enough to know that these wild-cat nominations are apt to be particularly fatal to all hopes of an election.

—List to the touching tale of a tender Tenton. 'Tis now thirty-eight years ago that, in his paternal land, he wooed a young and lovely maid. All his charms he tried in vain; his suit was mercilessly rejected. Did despair sit upon his Brow and ride rampant in his Heart? Not a bit of it. He didn't marry, neither did he drown his sorrows in flowing bowls of beer, though doubtless, like others of his race he gave them a gentle and continuous soaking. Through the thirty-eight years he remained constant to a memory, while the young lady married and was a widow twice. At last, at last, in the romantic town of Terre Haute, Indiana, the indomitable patience of this ridiculous gentleman is to be rewarded by the fair hand of the now venerable lady.

—Henry Flegenheimer was arraigned in Jersey City, before Justice Seymour on Thursday under singular circumstances. He had agreed with a widow named Eva Percles that, if she would secure a wife for him, he would pay her fifty dollars. Mrs. Percles introduced him to a lady, whom he subsequently married. He gave Mrs. Percles, in part payment, a check for twenty-five dollars. This she offered in payment for some goods which she had purchased, and the storekeeper sent it to Flegenheimer, to ascertain if it was genuine. When the check was handed to Flegenheimer, he tore it up. Mrs. Percles preferred a charge of larceny against him, and he was arrested. Justice Seymour, after examination, discharged him. Mrs. Percles has retired from the matrimonial agency business.

—A woman's determination to part her hair at the side broke up a wedding at Bangor, Me., last week. The company had all assembled, the clergyman was in his place, and the groom proceeded up stairs to escort his chosen one to the altar. The lady was splendidly dressed, but in arranging her hair had adopted the "new style." "To this the young man objected in the most decided terms, saying that it looked too brazen and "fast;" that the hair of a bride should be parted modestly in the middle. A sharp war of words followed, which resulted in a declaration on the part of the angry youth that he had taken a firm stand; that the hair must be redressed or he would never look upon it again. To this the girl replied that he might leave as soon as he pleased, and leave he did, much to the disgust of the people who came to partake of the wedding-supper and were turned out of the house without it.

—The proprietor of a hotel at Denison, a town at the southern terminus of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway, thus makes a new and irreverent edition of the Ten Commandments,

I. Thou shalt drink and eat at no house but mine, lest thou be called a barbarian.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thyself any bitters, or any likeness of anything that is spiritual, for I am a jealous man, visiting all sorts of iniquity upon those who never visit me, but treating kindly those that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of my house in vain.

IV. Six times a day shalt thou drink.

V. Three times a day shalt thou eat.

VI. Thou shalt use no profane language in my house.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal off and eat or drink in any house but mine.

VIII. Honor the best hotel in the city, that thy days may be long in this land.

IX. I will not credit.

X. Thou shalt not bear false witness against the proprietor, but "smile" with him and pay for all you get.

LOCAL OPTION SUSTAINED.

The Law Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania —Opinion Delivered in the Test Case in Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session in Philadelphia, Justice Agnew delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly of May 3d, 1871, submitting to the people of the Twenty-second ward the question of license or no license. The opinion in full is below. Justices Read and Sharswood dissented, and the former read an opinion expressing his individual views.

Commonwealth ex relation Robert McClain vs. Thos. M. Locke et al. Mandamus. Judgment for respondents on demurrer.

Appeal of Thomas M. Locke et al., Commissioners, and Peter A. B. Widener, Treasurer of Philadelphia, from interlocutory decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, granting injunction.

THE QUESTION OF DELEGATED POWER.

Opinion of the Court, by Agnew J.

That a power conferred upon an agent because of his fitness and the confidence reposed in him cannot be delegated by him to another is a general and admitted rule. Legislators stand in this relation to the people whom they represent. Hence it is a cardinal principle of representative government that the Legislature cannot delegate the power to make laws to any other body or authority. The true question in this case is, whether the act of May 3, 1871 (P. L., p. 522), "to allow the voters of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia to vote on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," is a delegation of *legislative* power. This must be determined by an analysis of the provisions of the act itself, and depends not upon the numerical order of the selections, but upon the nature of the legislative determination when the act left the hands of the Assembly. Whatever the Legislature *then* determined to *be* is *law*, for so much was then a fixed and absolute resolve. What did the Legislature then determine absolutely? It enacted in the fifth section that any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, any intoxicating liquors—spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors—without a license *shall* be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars," etc. The provisions of the first, second and third sections are equally imperative and absolute, and may be summed up in a few words, viz: That a special election *shall* be held in the Twenty-second ward at the next annual municipal election, and every third year thereafter; that the constable of the ward *shall* give a certain notice of such special election, at which time the question of license or no license *will* be submitted to the voters of this ward; that the election *shall* be held by the same officers, in the same manner, and under the same penalties prescribed by the general election law, and due returns of the election made in a similar manner. The language is imperative and the law was absolute in all these respects when the act was approved by the Governor. We come then to the fourth section, which provides that whenever, by the returns of election, it shall appear that there is a majority against license it *shall not be lawful* for any lincense to issue for the sale of spirituous and other liquors in said ward, at any time thereafter, until at an election, as above provided, a majority of the voters of said ward, shall vote in favor of a license.

What did the Legislature, in this section, submit to the people, and what did they not submit? This is quite as clear as any part of the act. Each elector is to vote a ticket *for* license or *against* licence. He is allowed by the law to say, "I am for the issuing of license," or "I am against the issuing of licenses," and thus to express his judgment or opinion. But this is all he was permitted by the law to do. He declared no consequence, and prescribed no rule resulting from his opinion. Nor does the majority of the votes declare a consequence. The return of a majority is but a mere numerical preponderance of votes, and expresses only the opinion of the greater number of electors upon the expediency or inexpediency of license in this ward. When this is certified by the return, the Legislature, not the voters, declare "it shall (or it shall not) be lawful for any license to be issued for the sale of spirituous liquors.

AN EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Thus it is perfectly manifest this law was not made, pronounced or ratified by the people, and the majority vote is but an ascertainment of the public sentiment—the expression of a general opinion, which, as a fact, the Legislature have made the contingency on which the law shall operate. When the law came from the halls of legislation, it came a perfect law, mandatory in all its parts, prohibiting in this ward the sale of intoxicating liquors without license; commanding an election to be held every third year to ascertain the expediency of issuing license, and when the fact of expediency or inexpdiency shall have been returned, commanding that license shall issue or shall not issue. Then what did the vote decide? Clearly not that the act should become a law or not be for the law already existed. Indeed, it was not delegated to the people to *decide* anything. They simply declared their views or wishes and when they did so, it was the *fiat* of the law, not their vote, which commanded license to be issued or not to be issued.

Now in what respect does a vote upon license or no license, in a particular ward or township, differ from a vote whether a new township shall be continued or annulled; or from a vote to determine whether a seat of justice shall be continued where it is or be removed to another place; or from a vote for or against a subscription by a city to the stock of a railroad company; or from the vote of the people of a district for or against a consolidation of it with a city? Yet in all these instances, (to which reference will be made hereafter), it has been decided that the determination of these questions by a vote of the people interested in them, and an enactment of law dependent on the result of this vote, are not a delegation of the law-making power to the people, but a submission only of the expediency of the proposed measure. This is simple common sense, for in none of the instances did the Legislature commit to the people the making of the law, but merely the province of determining a matter important to wise and judicious legislation—something upon which the Legislature deemed it proper its own act should wait, and then should operate accordingly. The wit of man cannot draw a well grounded distinction between the result of a vote upon license in a township, and the result of a vote upon the existence of a township, or the removal of a court house, or a subscription to stock, or the consolidation of an outlying district with a city.

The Legislature in the act of 1871 has given to the people a *law*, not a mere *invitation*; needing no ratification, no popular breath to give it vitality. The law is simply contingent upon the determination of the fact whether licenses are needed, or are desired in this ward. And why shall not the Legislature take the sense of the people? Is it not the right of the Legislature to seek information of the condition of a locality, or of the public sentiment there? The Constitution grants the power to legislate, but it does not confer knowledge. The very trust implies that the power should be exercised wisely and judiciously. Are not public sentiment and local circumstances just subjects of inquiry? A judicious exercise of power in one place may not be so in another! Public sentiment or local condition may make the law unwise, inapt, or inoperative in some places, and otherwise elsewhere. Instead of being contrary to, it is consistent with the genius of our free institutions to take the public sense in many instances, that that legislature may faithfully represent the people, and promote their welfare. So long, therefore, as the Legislature only calls to its aid the means of ascertaining the utility or expediency of a measure, and does not delegate the power to make the law itself, it is acting within the sphere of its first powers.

THE "PARKER CASE."

It is urged that Parker vs. Commonwealth, 6 Barr, 507, decided the question before us. That case was overruled soon after it was decided, not in express terms it is true, but its foundation was undermined when it was held that laws could constitutionally be made dependent on a popular vote for their operation. Besides, the reasoning in Parker vs. Commonwealth, is fallacious in assuming the fact that there was a delegation of legislative power. There is much in the opinion well and ably said. The first eight pages may be passed over, and we are brought then to the marrow of the argument, which is contained in the following sentences: After a summary of the act of 1849, Justice Bell proceeds to say that as a *statute* it "depends for *its validity and binding efficacy*, with in the several counties named in it, upon the popular vote of designated details," "Possessing no *innate* force, it remains a dead letter *until breathed upon by the people*, and called into activity by exertion of their voice in primary assemblies." "If a majority within the particular district *should vote negatively upon the question* yearly to be submitted to the people *the act as a statute has no existence*." "If a majority of the votes be cast in the affirmative, *then the act is to take effect as a statute*." It operates *not proprio vigore*, but if at all, only by virtue of *a mandate expressed subsequently* to its enactment, in pursuance of an *invitation* given by the legislative bodies." "*As it left the halls* of legislature it was *imperfect and unfinished*; for it lacked the qualities of command and prohibition absolutely essential to every law." I have italicised the portions which show the thought of the opinion and evince the assumption on which the argument rests. If we admit the fact that the law now before us was of this character, an imperfect and unfinished act, a mere invitation to the people to issue their subsequent mandate, and to breathe into it all its vitality and thus give to it all its validity and binding efficacy as a law, we might have to concede the conclusion that there was a delegation to the people of the power to legislate. But it is beyond cavil that when the act of 1871 left the halls of legislation, it was a manatory law in all its parts, and the only thing committed to the people, was to vote for or against the issuing of licenses, and thereby supply the evidence of expediency. It acts *propria vigore*, and is called into existence by no subsequent popular mandate. By its command the sale of liquors is forbidden, the popular vote is taken, and its effect declared. This popular vote is but the law's appointed means of determining a result, which the law exacts, in an alternative form, shall be the contingency of its operation. The law did not spring from the vote, but the vote sprang from the law and the law alone declared the consequence to flow from the vote. The assumption that the act is not a law, till enacted by the people, is the foundation of the argument, and with its fall the superstructure vanishes. The character of this law is precisely that of hundreds of others, which the legislative will makes dependant on some future act, or fact for its operation. To assert that a law is less than a law because it is made to depend on a future event or act, is to rob the Legislature of the power to act wisely for the public welfare, whenever a law is passed relating to a state of affairs not yet developed, or to things future and impossible to be fully known. Such an assertion attacks even the moral government of the Creator. God breathes into his creatures the power of judgment and discretion, and then declares to him in his law—"as you determine your act, so shall be the consequence." The law is active and operates only when man determines. Does man or God make the law?

DRAWING A PARALLEL.

What is more common than to appoint commissioners under a law to determine things upon the decision of which the act is to operate in one way or another? The courts exercise powers dependent on their own discretion. Take the case of granting a license to keep an inn and to sell liquor. The judge determines whether the license is necessary, and if not necessary the law says to the applicant, "No License." The law takes effect just as the judge determines, yet who says it is the court that legislates? What is the difference, in essence, whether the necessity for places for the sale of liquors be determined by the people or the courts? Each in its place is but an instrumentality of the law. The judge speaks, the people speak; but each speaks by the authority of law, and the law commands the consequence. The error of the argument is in attributing the consequence to the voice that speaks, instead of to the voice, which makes the people its own mouthpiece, and has beforehand proclaimed the consequence of the utterance. The people by virtue of the law declare the expediency of licenses in the ward, and the law itself has already enacted what shall follow this declaration. Though contingent in form, the law is mandatory throughout in all it requires and all it determines. That is not less an act of sovereign power which says to the subject do this, and that shall follow; do that, and another thing shall follow. To the subject a discretion of acting is given, and as he decides, the law pronounces the consequence. It is the sovereign which gives the law, not the subject.

Then, the true distinction, I conceive, is this: The Legislature cannot delegate its power to make a law, but it can make a law to delegate a power to determine some fact or state of things upon which the law makes or intends to make, its own action depend. To deny this would be to stop the wheels of government. There are many things upon which wise and useful legislation must depend which cannot be known to the law-making power and trust, therefore, be a subject of inquiry and determination outside of the halls of legislation. Hence the necessity of the municipal divisions of the State into counties, townships, cities, wards, boroughs and districts, to which is committed the power of determining many matters necessary, or merely useful; to the local welfare. Can any one distinguish between committing the determining power to the *authorities* of the district, and to the *people* of the district? If the power to determine the expediency or necessity of granting licenses to sell liquors in a municipal division, can be committed to a commission, a council, or a court which no one can dispute, why cannot the people themselves be authorized to determine the same thing? If a determining power cannot be delegated, then there can be no power delegated to City Councils, commissions, and the like, to pass ordinances, by laws and resolutions in the nature of laws, binding and affecting both the persons and the property of the citizens. If a determining power cannot be conferred by law, there can be no law that is not absolute, unconditional and peremptory; and nothing which is unknown, uncertain and contingent can be the subject of law.

POWER DELEGATED TO COUNCILS.

If in any case a question could arise upon a delegated power, it would be in that which is delegated to the Councils of Philadelphia to make *laws* so-called. Look at the language of the 16th section of the act of March, 11, 1789: "The Mayor, &c., shall have full power and authority to *make*, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many *laws* or ordinances," &c. See also the 4th section of the Consolidation act of July 2, 1854: "That the *legislative* powers of the said city shall be vested in two bodies, to be called the Select and Common Councils." In pursuance of this power rights of person and property are regulated, fines and forfeitures inflicted, and discretionary powers are vested in committees, departments and officers. Can there be a clearer instance of the exercise of powers in their nature legislative, by an act of delegation? Yet, who believes that this is unlawful, or that it is really a delegation of the law-making power in the sense of a delegation of it from the halls of legislation to the Council chambers On the contrary, the charter of the city is itself the law, which breathes into these *quasi* legislative acts of Council all their life and power, and which, for useful and necessary local purposes, delegated to Councils, not the power of making laws, but the discretion and determining power, necessary to regulate the affairs of a great city, that, owing to distance, and want of knowledge and of time, the Legislature cannot determine for itself, but which by its *law* it directs to be done by others. Just at this point the opinion in Parker vs. Commonwealth evidently labors when it touches this instance of delegated powers and attributes the efficacy of corporation laws to the consent of the citizens, and affirms that the relation between the municipality and the members is founded in contrast. But it is too clear for argument that ordinances derive their binding force from the law which authorizes them, and not from compacts. The power to pass them is delegated, and the true question is what is the nature of the delegated power? As already stated it is merely a determining power, as to matters committed to the discretion of the councils by law not a law making power *per se*.

Parker vs. Commonwealth was decided by three judges to two, with a strong dissent proceeding from the latter. In less than a year afterward a question arose upon a law, authorizing the people to determine by a vote, whether a new township should be continued or annuled. Commonwealth vs. Judges Q. S., 8 Barr, 291. The only attempt to distinguish the case from Parker vs. Commonwealth was by saying that in the latter there was an exercise of sovereignty, of the

POWER OF ENACTING A LAW BY BALLOT.

while in the former there was an exercise of a subordinate function only, for the convenience of public business. But we have already shown that the distinction rests on no difference, and the assumption in Parker vs. Commonwealth of the delegation of a legislative power being unfounded, the argument falls, and the distinction, in the Commonwealth vs. the Judges, falls with it. The Commonwealth vs. Painter, 10 Banc., 214, occurred a year later. The law authorized the electors of Delaware county to determine by ballot whether the seat of justice should be continued at Chester or be removed to another place, and in the event of a vote for removal, that a commission should select the site and a court house be erected. The law was held to be constitutional, the court not attempting to distinguish it from Parker vs. Commonwealth, excepting to say that the latter does not reach or cover the case in hand. The law, however, was examined in view of Parker vs. Commonwealth, and the opinion was delivered by coulter J., who had written an able dissenting opinion in that case. Four years later came Moers vs. City of Reading, 9 Harris, 188. The law provided for taking the sense of the people upon a subscription to the stock of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Co., the subscription being authorized or not as the people should declare by their vote. The law was held to be constitutional, C. J. Black remarking, "It is argued that it is not an exertion of legislative power by the assembly but a mere delegation of it to the people of Reading. We cannot see it in that light. Half the statues on our books are in the alternative, depending on the discretion of some person or persons, to whom is confided the duty of determining whether the proper occasion exists for executing them. *But it cannot be said the exercise of such a discretion is the making of the law.*" This is the precise point which we have endeavored to show was overlooked in Parker, vs. Commonwealth, and the contrary assumed without proof. It is to be noticed, also, that Moers vs. City of Reading was decided by an entirely new bench of Judges. These cases have been followed very recently in Smith vs. McCarthy, 6, P. F. Smith, 359. A law for consolidating certain outlying districts with the city of Pittsburgh was made to depend upon the vote of the people. It was held to be constitutional, Thompson, Chief J., remarking, "We do not regard it within the principle which forbids the delegation of legislative power." There was also the common school system of the State, which, by the act of 13th June, 1835, section 13 was made dependent upon the vote of the people of every district, by election every third year. In many parts of the State the hostility to the law was not intensely bitter, and the school law was not adopted in some districts for more than twenty years, yet it has never been declared unconstitutional.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LAWS AND GRANTS.

I have not thought it useful or necessary to notice the supposed distinction between acts of the Legislature as *laws* and as *grants* of sovereign prerogative, for the plain reason, that becoming by analysis of the act itself, and by abundant precedents shown that it is a *law* in its nature and mandatory character, the distinction has no place or application. If it were useful it might not be difficult to show that in our form of government, all grants of royal prerogative or of franchises are the product of the exercise of the legislative power only, and by the terms of the constitution, in the 1st section of the 1st article, must pass by the grant of the legislative power therein, or not at all. The Legislature cannot delegate the power of passing laws relating to these subjects, more than they can delegate the power to legislate on other subjects.

Nor have I thought it necessary to refer to the decisions in other States, for the plain reason, also that our own decisions, since Parker vs. Commonwealth, rule the case; while that case was the forerunner of the decisions in all the other States (except Delaware), and with its fall they have lost their chief prop and support.

Decree affirmed and special injunction ordered to remain.

—Self-possession must wear kid gloves. A young lady, after alighting from a stage in Broadway, near Canal street, yesterday, fell into a panic, then under the wheels of a heavy truck, and finally into the swarthy hands of an Irish coalheaver, who deserted his post on the sidewalk and bravely rescued her from peril. "There, you've spoiled my dress with your dirty hands;" was the greeting to her rescuer that was wafted to the stage windows as she shook him off on the sidewalk.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The *Tribune* speakes in terms of stinging severity of the grab game perpetrated by the last Congress:

"Men of all parties are alike implicated. It *is* a question of upright conduct. It is a question of honorable action—of personal probity—of manliness and public decency. There are individual men in public life who are destitute of these qualities. They are always there. But this action is not the action of a few such; it is the deliberate action of a majority of both branches of the Congress of the United States before the face of all the world. It is a public robbery, deliberately committed by the whole political body wherein is centered the national authority. It is not individuals only who are disgraced. The nation is disgraced by its representatives. If the people stand calmly by and do not resent this conduct, they have, in the disgrace, shown themselves as demoralized as their representatives."

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of JAMES DUNCAN & Co., in the mercantile business at Beaver Falls and Fallston, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at Beaver Falls by Ira B. DUNCAN who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. JAMES DUNCAN, IRA B. DUNCAN.

March 24th 1873—3w.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Andrew McMillin, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew McMillin, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to D. McCALLISTER, *Executor*, BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Post-office address— Care of Mrs. S. A. McMILLIN, New Brighton, Pa., or Box 1316, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

THE NEW WAY OF RUNNING A

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body an d its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 129 Lexington Ave., N. Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and causes everybody by his skill, is its author, in its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is so stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Liberal terms to males and free. Agents Wanted. A beautiful or final chromo, mounted, "HOW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL Publishing Company, No. 129 East 28th Street, New York. mar13-8w

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of Speyerer & McDonald, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Greeling, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name of Speyerer & Co., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald. G. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, W. J. SPEYERER, J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873. 4w

(Beaver county papers copy.)

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the business of mining and shipping coal under the style of Enon Valley Coal Company, was dissolved on the 5th day of February 1873.

M. W. BRAND, G. W. CLARK,
H. W. KNIGHT, C. C. KNIGHT,
E. T. KNIGHT.

The undersigned, Co-partners, under the name and style of Enon Valley Coal Company, will continue the business of mining and shipping coal. All orders promptly attended to, and an excellent article of coal furnished at reasonable prices.

M. W. BRAND, JAS. G. EAKIN,
E. C. WILLINDORF, E. T. KNIGHT,
A. M. BARBER, T. BIRD
Enon Valley, Pa., March 15, 1873.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A FIVE ACRE LOT

In the borough of Bridgewater. For terms apply to JOHN S. SHAFFER, No. 140 Grant Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar19-2w

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Georg Baker, Dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of George Baker, late of New Sewickley township, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned with nt delay

LOUIS VANDIVORT, *Adm'r.*

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRSKA LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River Rail Road Co.

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive. Frie ds will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 20 cents, and Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,

Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞ And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. (feb19-6w

ELECTION.

The stockholders of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 28th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

March 19-3w JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Joseph Breeden, dec'd. late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB NICELY, Adm'r. mar19

Sewickley Nurseries.

Our stock of

TREES for Spring

planting is very superior, embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, and Plums;

GRAPE VINES; SMALL FRUITS, viz: Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.; Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily *stop* at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. ☜

Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pitts.

JAMES WARDROP.

☞ No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mar19-4w

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STRICTLY PURE

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 26, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 square 10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	3 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Mor. Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Pass. 6.07.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Lyon's Kathairon C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure C
Special Notice—Beymer Bauman & Co C
Special Notice—Holloway's Ointment C
Advt—Rural Publications—J. Weaver ..... Ito 14
Advt—Geo. P. Rowell 2½ 4w
Special Notice—B. S. Ranger 4 5w
Executor's Notice—James Miller & A. R. Miller.
Dissolution Notice—James H. Duncan & Son
Executor's Notice—H. McCallister .....

Mail Change.—On last Monday a change was made in the arrivals and departures of our mails: The new arrangement is as follows. Western mail leaves Beaver at 6:45 a. m., and arrives at 3 p.m. Eastern mail leaves Beaver at 2 p. m., and arrives at 8 a. m.

Queensware fresh in every variety, at B. S. Ranger's. mar26-5w

Monthly Union Service.—Rev. John A. Wilson will preach the monthly union sermon in the First Presbyterian Church, of Bridgewater, on next Sabbath evening, March 30, at 7 o'clock.

Spring Millinery 1873, at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and fancy goods store, Beaver. mar12-3w

Narrow Escape From Fire.—The store of Mr. A. Carner, of Homewood, this county, was discovered to be on fire one night last week. After some exertion on the part of Mr. A. and his near neighbors the fire was extinguished before much damage was sustained. How the fire originated is not known.

Clover and Timothy seed, at Pittsburgh prices, at B. S. Ranger's. mar26-5w

A thankful husband, whose wife eloped with a man much younger than herself, sold all his property and sent half the proceeds to the guilty couple, stating in explanation that the young man had conferred upon him an inestimable blessing. All this in Lycoming county.

Spring style, straw hats and bonnets, frames flowers, &c., at Mrs. Bence's, Beaver. mar12-3w

It makes a great deal of difference whether you take cough medicine or carbolic acid for a cold. John Casey, in Philadelphia, kept both these fluids in similar bottles side by side; and the result of this unwise arrangement is that John Casey will never take any more medicine in this world.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co., of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

It has been made a question whether the abolition of the Franking Privilege will apply to the widow of President Lincoln, who received the right of franking for her husband's death, for the rest of her natural life. We should say this was a vested privilege, somewhat in the nature of a contract, and that Congress cannot interfere with it.—*Tribune.*

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be either cash, or at least in part when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. Noss feb 12-2m

At the election on last Friday, in Rochester, there were, we believe, six tickets in the field, to wit: Republican, Democratic, Liberal Republican, Temperance, Hog and anti-Hog. The result is a curious mix. We believe about two candidates on each ticket succeeded. It was decidedly the greatest "slate smashing" operation, ever witnessed in that borough.

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4:ly

The Greeley Statue Fund.—The New York *Tribune* of Friday publishes a list of the contributors to the Greeley Statue Fund, which now amounts to the handsome sum of $9,546.55. The contributions to the Printers' Typemetical Statue, for Greenwood, constitute a different fund, and are in the hands of the President of Typographical Union No. 6.

Edinboro Normal School.—The Spring Term of the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., will open on the 25th of March. This is one of the best institutions of learning in Pennsylvania, and fully merits the generous patronage which it has always received. mar12-3w

A Landlord in Warren county, whose lot extends over in Forest county, is getting ready to move his shebang about forty feet into Forest—that county having just voted for license. So the Warren county drinkers who have been depending upon this landlord for their daily poison, do not mourn as those without hope. They will only have to travel forty feet for their whisky, and they have fortitude enough to do it.

For spring hats or bonnets go to Mrs. Bence, in Beaver, she has just opened up all the new spring styles for 1873, and will have during the season a full supply of all the styles in hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, scarfs, veils, kid gloves, hair goods, lace goods, shawls &c. mar12-3w

Warden's Report.—We are under obligations to Edward S. Wright, esq., the warden of the Penitentiary at Allegheny city, for a copy of his annual report for 1872. From it we learn that Beaver county has 9 representatives in that institute—8 males and 1 female. The total number of convicts now in the Penitentiary is 461.

Fahnestocks' Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, all Colors, dry and ground in Oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, for sale at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver Pa. feb26-4w

Perpetual Motion.—John Randolph, of Roanoke, was making a speech against the United States Bank, and among other things, he remarked that the banks were the cause of a perpetual motion that was more certain and reliable than anything else of the kind due to human invention:

"For banks make poverty, and poverty makes rags, and rags make paper, and paper makes money, and money makes banks, and banks make poverty, and poverty makes rags, and rags make paper, and paper makes money, and money makes banks—and so on forever and ever, so long as banks exist."

Congressional Apportionment.—The apportionment bill now before the Legislature, and the one likely to be passed by that body, makes a Congressional District of Beaver, Washington and Butler counties. The bill refered to will give the Republicans control of seventeen of the Congressional Districts in the State and the Democrats nine.

PITTSBURGH, March, 1872.

We have used large quantities of Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Strictly Pure White Lead, and have always found it uniformly and finely ground, very white and of excellent body. Its purity we have never questioned, and we cheerfully recommend it.

THOMPSON & MILLER, *Master Painters.*

The *Miners' Journal* is fierce. Hear it: The people ought to go to Harrisburg and drive the thieves out of the hall, and hang the ringleaders to the lamp-posts on the hill. No country can stand such infernal stealing on the part of their representatives without corrupting the whole people.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment or remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 75 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price, 25 cents per box or pot. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

Berks county has a female resident (Mrs. William Watson) who has had twenty children by one husband—ten boys and ten girls. The lady is eighty years old but looks as if she might be about fifty. She is still robust and attends to scrubbing, washing, etc. The father lived to the age of 107 years.

Public Sale.—Mr. James Plumer, of Ohio twp, will have an extensive sale of personal property, on Friday, March 28, at 10 a. m. His farm, if not sold before that time, will also be offered for sale.

House of Refuge.—We are favored with the report of the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Reform School (House of Refuge) near Allegheny city, for 1872. The total number of inmates remaining in the institution Dec. 24, 1872 is 256. Since 1861 Beaver county has had 40 representatives in the House of Refuge—38 white boys and girls, and 2 colored boys and girls. 2 were sent from this county last year, 1 boy and 1 girl.

New Goods, New Styles, and Great Bargains.—Mr. William Reich in Bridgewater has just received his Spring and Summer stock of cloths cassimeres, vesatings &c., &c., and feels assured that a better assortment can not be found in this country. His workmen are careful, experienced, and competent, and all clothing made at his establishment will be found not only to wear well but to fit well in addition. Prices moderate. Give him a call before getting your spring suits. mar19-4w

NEW GALILEE, March 25, 1873

Editor of The Beaver Argus.

DEAR SIR —The election in this place surprised many very much. It was supposed by nearly all of the informed, that about 20 votes would be polled for license, and about 24 against, but last Friday night, the vote stood for license 9, against license 34 C. S. D.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promply returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Anti-Coolie Meeting.—An anti-Coolie meeting was announced last week to be held in the School house in Fallston on last Thursday evening. Great talk was indulged in for a day or two preceeding, and a large audience, good speaking, and emphatic resolutions were promised by those who seemed to have charge of the prospective meeting. Well, the evening came, there was nobody to light the school house up, no audience filled the building, no speaker put in an appearance, and "nary resolution was read. In fact not a soul came near, and it was decidedly the biggest fizzle ever witnessed in that borough. The anti-Chinese bubble has exploded, and almost all of its craggy blowers have skulked out of sight.

Places of Voting Changed.—By order of the county court, the place of holding elections in Chippewa township, has been changed from the residence of Mr. Gilliland, to school house No. 5, near Braden's

The court also ordered the elections for New Sewickley township, to be held at Unionville in the future. From what we hear we judge there is a good deal of complaint in reference to the last named change. As a petition was handed to the court asking for the change, and no opposition expressed then, the court could do no less than make the order.

Hydrophobia.—Dr. A. G. Morey, writing from Stearn's Prairie, to the Omaha *Agriculturist*, in answer to the question, "Can hydrophobia be cured?" says:

"I answer, Yes. I am now an old man—have known many cases of it, and have never known a failure of a case when the remedy was used—the remedy that I am about to give to the world to relieve suffering humanity.

MODUS OPERANDI.

Take the bark from the root of the white ash, steep it strong, and drink freely of it. It will cure after symptoms of hydrophobia have commenced.

A. G. MOREY, M. D.

Result of the Election in Beaver.—The following persons were elected on last Friday, in Beaver, to fill the offices for which they are named:

Burgess—Robert Tallon.
Constable—Charles A. Griffin.
High Constable—Charles A. Griffin.
Assessor—Charles A. Griffin.
Council—Robert S. Imbrie, James I. Stokes, George W. Hamilton, Marmaduke Wilson, —D. M. Donehoo, S. B. French.
School Directors—Robert S. Imbrie, Wm. A. Laird.
Ass't. Assessors—Thomas O. Anshutz, Wm. A. Laird.
Inspectors of Election—Robert H. Cooper, A. G. White.
Judge of Election—Robert Tallon.
Auditor—Simeon J. Boyd.

The matrimonial troubles of the Rothschilds have not been confined to the late marriage of a daughter of the family. Though she has chosen a husband out of the Jewish Church, she retains her own faith. Baron Nathaniel, the only son and heir of Anselm, head of the Austrian branch, proposes not only to take a Gentile bride, but to adopt the Christian faith. He has fallen in love with the Countess Messey, daughter of a General, and High Chamberlain to the Archduke Ranier. To remove the obstacles interposed by the lady's relations the ardent lover promises to be converted to her faith. His father is exceedingly angry, and has threatened disinheritance if the son persists in his intentions. The rough course of true love is, it appears, no smoother for millionaires than for ordinary people, and knows no distinction of creeds.

On Thursday evening last, as one of the evening trains arrived at Enon Valley, a man, whose name we were unable to learn, got off and went a short distance to procure refreshments. In attempting to get on the train after it had started he slipped and fell, one of the wheels passing over his leg and injuring it so badly as to render amputation necessary. He is now at the hotel in Enon. He is a foreigner and is said to have no friends in this country.

Teachers Selected.—The school directors of the borough of Beaver, have selected the following teachers for the next term, which commenced on last Monday, March 24:

Principal—Miss Mary Bunn.
Room No. 1—Miss M. E. Foulk.
Room No. 2—Miss Minta Anderson.
Room No. 3—Mrs. S. D. Marquis.

The principal receives $75.00 per month. The assistants $45.00 each.

The man who sponges his paper, and then abuses the editor behind his back is like the fellow who crept into the show under the canvas, and cursed the proprietor because he did not have a better performance.

Consumption—Inquire the Truth—Read the long and impartial testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment of Consumption, and all Chronic diseases, in an essay published by that gentleman at 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. If it does not convince you, you are not within the reach of faithfully related facts. The cures made by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, are so many, and such marvelous ones, as to shut out all scepticism from the mind. Consumptive invalid, read it, and then act with decision and energy, and thousands of lives can be saved from an early and untimely grave. Do not believe interested and unprincipled witnesses, but go to the fountain head, and consult the Doctor himself. $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen.

Hon. Wm. McClelland, member of Forty-Second Congress from the Beaver District, made a brief call at our Sanctum, yesterday. Wherever we have met Mr. McClelland, at Washington or elsewhere, we have found him an intelligent and courteous gentleman. None of all the Democratic members was more, or more deservedly, a personal favorite with members of all parties. We are almost, and if he were a Republican, we would be altogether sorry that he was not re-elected.—*Pittsburgh Gazette, March 20.*

A Queer House.—The House of Representatives is composed peculiarly this winter. It *Bates* all how Crawford and Mifflin are represented; and a *Cross* stands for Beaver. *Black* and *Brown* are the prominent colors. Liquor was excluded from the coat-room, but *Porter* is in the House *Dailey;* and the the members are never *Dry* with such a *Nyce Sample;* neither do they fall *Shortt* of other *Staples.* In addition to the Speaker, the House has a *King;* but with both to govern, there is always *Noyes.* On every Private Calendar day, the Representatives can recline under the shade of an *Ash* and a *Beach*, stroking their *Baird*, while their active associates *Dartt* here and there through the *Lane*, watched by *Koons* and the vigilant *Wolfe.* But this *Pyle* of "*De Witt*" of our *Young* essayist, however much it *Bagns* in his brain, must *Stier* to an end, or he will sink in *Myer;* and his future, though now *Albright*, end in a den darker than *Daniels.*—*State Journal.*

An Essential of Loveliness,—To be entirely beautiful the hair should be abundant and lustrous. This is absolutely essential to complete loveliness. The most regular features, the most brilliant complexion and pearliest teeth fail of their due effect if the hair be thin, dry, or harsh. On the contrary the plainest face, if it be but surmounted by luxuriant and silken tresses, is apt to impress the beholder with a sense of actual beauty. That crowning ornament of her sex is happily, within the reach of lovely woman, and being as discriminating as she is lovely, she long ago discovered that *Lyon's Kathairon* was the sure means of securing it. No preparation for the hair ever enjoyed a tithe of its popularity, and no wonder, since it produces such gratifying results. Applied to the waste and barren places of the scalp, it fructifies and enriches them with a new and ample growth. It is not, of course, pretended that it will do this if the capacity for reproduction is extinct, but so long as it remains that wonderful rehabilitant will assuredly propagate the germ of the hair into life and activity.

Church Demolished at Enon.—During the heavy storm of wind on Sabbath evening, March 9th, the old brick church at that place was blown down. A correspondent says:

"Services were held in the church during the day by Rev. Mr. Harbison, who has recently accepted a call to become pastor of the congregation, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Miller about a year since. Fortunately for all concerned, an appointment was made for preaching in the school house in Enon, in the evening. This, though not an exceptional occurrence, was not a common one, as evening services have generally and quite frequently been held in the church. Had this been the case on that evening, many persons would have been assembled in the building at the time of the accident, and as it is a total wreck, few, if any, of those present would have escaped injury; and for all to have escaped with their lives would have been impossible. The congregation sustains a heavy loss, financially considered."

Birmingham, Ala., is apparently the most pugnacious of places. The local newspaper of the 15th inst, announces that the day before the Spring fights commenced in a most vigorous and miscellaneous manner. They began with a dog-fight in the morning, at noon there was a beautiful cock-fight, and later in the day a set-too between two of nature's noblemen, one of whom was accused of using brass knuckles. Perhaps the last little unpleasantness may be explained by an announcement which is contained in the same newspaper that "they fix up drinks that would make the mouth of an anchorite water at the bar of the Globe Restaurant."

The Anderson Verdict.—The clouds surrounding the causes leading to the suicide of Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, at Franklin, have been effectually dispelled by the investigation and verdict of the Coroner's jury. The jury called to sit upon the case was composed of some of the best citizens of that town—men who had known the unfortunate gentleman intimately and well; and who, after weighing all the facts and evidence brought before them, were unanimously of opinion that the act was committed while laboring under a fit of insanity, and that he had been in that condition for some time previous to the tragedy. This fact was strengthened by an investigation of the affairs of the bank, which showed that his accounts were strictly correct, and that there was no defalcation, and no outside accommodations to friends, and hence that the expressions indicating such a state of facts in his conversations and letters written previous to his death, out of which so many painful rumors were manufactured, were but the fancies of a disordered brain. We have but to add that the verdict give universal satisfaction at Franklin, as the facts developed show no stain on the unfortunate man's character.—*Titusville Courier.*

Distressing Accident.—A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIS ARM OFF.—On Wednesday evening last, after returning from the school house where he was teaching Mr. Daniel Cameron, son of Alexander Cameron, of Shenango township, took a shot gun and went in pursuit of some game he had seen. In a short time he was heard calling, and on going to him his friends found that his arm was shattered terribly. It seems that when only about 20 rods from the house he had stood the gun down and placed his arm over the muzzle. How it was discharged he does not know, but the entire load passed through his arm. He started to go home; but becoming weak, called for help. The charge had passed through just below the elbow, and both bones were so badly broken as to render amputation necessary. Drs. J. W. & R. D. Wallace were summoned, and the arm amputated at the elbow, the same evening. We understand he is doing well.—[New Catsle Courant.]

Candidates Busy.—The court being in session last week, brought quite a number of candidates for the several county offices to the front, and during this week no little hand-shaking was indulged in. Time for we have heard of four candidates for Prothonotary, six for Treasurer, and three for commissioner. There may be and doubtless are others, who have not yet put in an appearance, but who will "come to time" before the battle progresses very far.

A Queer Mix.—The people of New Sewickley township, got into a queer mix in regard to their election on last Friday. It seems that at the November term of court the place for holding future elections in that township was fixed at Unionville. Notice, to this effect was given by the Constable of that township a few weeks ago. On last Friday, however, about one-half of the voters of the township met at the old place and held an election, and the other half met at Unionville and held an election there. Each party elected its own ticket, and the officers holding the elections, all appeared in Beaver on last Monday and claimed pay for their services. One side voted strong for no license, and the other side voted strong the other way. Under these circumstances, it is pretty hard just now to tell who the local officers of New Sewickley township are and how local option went in that precinct. We hope, however, that they will get along out there without two sets of officers, else they will become as badly mixed after a while as the Louisianians.

Conference and Church Items.—Rev. F. D. Fast was in town this week, on his way to the Annual Conference. Mr. Fast served Alliance Charge sixteen years ago. He looks well, but the frost has begun to give an unwonted tinge to the original color to his hair. For the past year he has been stationed at Macksburg, Washington county, in this State. He reports himself as very pleasantly situated and prospering in his work.—*Alliance (O.) Local.*

—Among the veterans of the Conference we noticed Thomas Hudson, Samuel wakefield, Bobt. Hopkins, and Homer J. Clark. But we marked the absence of Joshua Monroe, Robt. Boyd and others lately most regular in their attendance at the opening of Conference. —*Alliance (O.) Monitor.*

Rev. J. F. Huddlestone of the Phillipsburg circuit, has been unable to attend the Annual Conference of his church now in session at Salem, on account of the severe illness of his wife. Mr. H. is said to be an efficient minister, and his circuit seems to be united in wishing the conference to let him remain with them another year, which will doubtless be done.

The Methodist congregation near Mr. John Scott's, on the Phillipsburg circuit, are about to abandon their old church, with a view of erecting a new house of worship. The location of the new building will be about one and a half miles above where the camp meetings for that charge have been held.

Looking for a Forger.—Mr. W. H. Cluley, a very prominent business man of Pittsburgh, disappeared some two weeks ago, and no trace can be found of his whereabouts. In the meantime his business affairs have been looked into and it is ascertained that he is not only heavily in debt, but that he has also forged the names of a number of persons in Pittsburgh, and in this way came into possession of a large sum of money. A meeting of his creditors was held a few days after Cluley was missing. A second meeting was held on Monday of last week at which something like a clear statement of affairs was reached. We are told that from the facts there developed it appears that the aggregate amount involved is about $150,000. There were creditors in attendance who represented $101,000, whilst others were absent whose claims could not be ascertained. Then it further appeared that in addition to this $101,000 there were judgment notes held by friends for nearly $50,000—making the total liabilities fully $150,000. Of this amount it has been ascertained that there is forged paper to amount between $70,000 and $80,000, upon which the names of several friends appear. To offset the liabilities there are assets from which it is thought some $60,000 can be realized. After a full consideration of these developments, the creditors decided to enter a petition in bankruptcy against Cluley, and proceedings toward that end have been had. Detectives are trying to get their hooks on Cluley.

The McDaniel Mystery.—Capt. C. W. McDaniel, who obtained so much notoriety from his unfortunate adventures at New York and elsewhere, we understand left for Texas a few days since with the view of engaging in business. In regard to McDaniel's statement, the New York *Times* has the following ironical and severe criticism under the head of "A terrible tale:" On the 8th of October last, Capt. McDaniel, a merchant residing in Canonsburg, Pa., left his home, intending to make a short trip to New York, in order to purchase goods. Months rolled on, but the captain failed to return, or to send any message to his family. As he was one of the leading men of the community, and a pillar of the local Presbyterian church, his mysterious disappearance created much excitement. He was known to have had a large sum of money with him at the time of his departure from Canonsburg, and the belief that he had been robbed and murdered became general among his former townsmen. A few days since, this theory was rudely disturbed by the sudden re-appearance of the missing man, who returned to tell his wonder-struck friends the most remarkable story of the boldness and wickedness of New York thieves that has recently came to light.

Capt. McDaniel asserts that while on a railway train, on his way to this city, he was met by a smooth and smiling villain, who represented himself as the agent of a New York dry goods firm, but who was in reality one of a band of conspirators who had determined, at any cost, to rob and kidnap the unsuspecting merchant. On reaching the city, Captain McDaniel and his new friend breakfasted at some unknown restaurant, where the unhappy Pennsylvanian was induced to drink drugged coffee. Beyond a doubt this mysterious restaurant was imprivised by the conspirators solely for the purpose of furthering their plans upon the captain. While in an insensible condition from the effect of the drugged coffee, he was taken on board a ship—chartered at vast expense by the enterprising robbers—where he was imprisoned in a curiously constructed dungeon—an apartment which is a positive novelty in marine architecture. Such was the strength of the drugged coffee which he had rashly drank, that he remained insensible until the ship reached the coast of Cuba—a period of at least ten days. In a few hours after regaining consciousness he was taken on deck and made to embark in a small boat, manned by three atrocious ruffians. Here a new proof of the recklessness of the scoundrels was given. Although a thick fog prevailed, they had brought the ship within a few yards of the shore, and although to abandon a ship in a fog, and to attempt to land through the surf breaking on an unknown shore, are feats of the utmost danger, the boat's crew did not hesitate to undertake them. Curiously enough, Capt. McDaniel did not notice the surf, but succeeded in safely reaching the shore, where he met a military patrol and learned that he was in Cuba.

That this expensive and elaborate plan should have been employed merely to rob a country merchant of $7,000—which was the sum Captain McDaniel had on his person when robbed, and which it was that the victim expressed regrets that he had not had the cash—and when we learn the subsequent conduct of the captain, we cannot doubt his word. On reaching Havana, instead of obtaining a passage home by means of the American consul, he nobly refused to incur such an obligation, and secured a position in a business house in that city, where he remained for such a time and earned money enough to take him to New Orleans. Even when he reached the latter place he did not hasten home, but lingered long enough to treat himself to a quiet fever. A man of such method and coolness as this—one who could restrain his desire to see his family and relieve anxiety, and who preferred to accept one of those brilliant business opportunities which Havana merchants make a practice of thrusting upon unknown and penniless Americans, and to thus earn money instead of borrowing it from the consul—could not be guilty of prevarication. There cannot be a shadow of doubt of the truth of the story, and those wicked persons who suggest another explanation of Captain McDaniel's mysterious absence deserve to be treated with indignation and scorn. We may, therefore, consider it to be an established fact that we have among us a band of ruffians who control piratical ships and pestilence restaurants, and which incur enormous expense and tremendous risks in order to rob the merchants of Pennsylvania, and to kidnap the pillars of rural Presbyterianism. It is really intolerable that such a state of things should exist, and every honest man will join in the wish that the selections of Canonsburg would take the matter up, and shame the ignorance and timidity of the New York police, by themselves utterly wiping out of existance these wicked conspirators, their floating dungeons, and their drugged coffee.

Court Proceedings.—The following cases were before the court last week and disposed of as follows:

Com. vs Thomas Proudlock. Indictment voting on fraudulent naturalizapapers. True bill, ordered by Act of Assembly to be tried in Allegheny county.

Com. vs William Sims. Indictment voting on fraudulent naturalization papers. True bill, ordered by Act of Assembly to be tried in Allegheny county.

Com. vs Joseph M. Reed. Indictment furnishing liquor to minors. True bill, tried by a jury. Defendant found guilty and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $20.00, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days. The court on the same revoked the license of the defendant.

Com. vs Wm. Koontz. Indictment false pretense. True bill. Tried by a jury. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs, and to stand committed until the order is complied with.

Com. vs John Ferguson. Indictment, larceny. True bill. Plead guilty. Same day defendant sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, pay the costs of prosecution, restore the property stolen, and undergo confinement in the penitentiary for one year and six months.

Com. vs John Border. Indictment surety of the peace on oath of Frederick Dauber. Defendant discharged on payment of the costs.

Com. vs Hugh Barnes. Indictment assault and battery. True bill. Process awarded directed to the sheriff of Lawrence county, for defendant.

Com. vs John Householder and Philip Brandenberger. Indictment aggravated assault and battery. Tried by a jury. Verdict, not guilty as to Householder, and guilty as to Brandenberger, P. A. Bimber, esq., prosecutor. Brandenberger, the other defendant to pay the costs equally between them.

Com. vs Clark [illegible]. Indictment assault and battery and false imprisonment. True bill. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $15, and $5.00 were paid for sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers and messengers; *over twice as many* were drawing pay as are allowed by law, and over $5,000 was paid for pasters and folders in excess of the number elected by the House at the opening of the session.

In both Houses, last session, from $35,000 to $40,000 was thus paid out of the Treasury illegally, for a horde of fellows seeking place and plunder. For these outrages the Speakers are mainly responsible, inasmuch as they draw and sign the warrants on which members and employees are paid. These frauds are of course practiced by the few leaders in the "Ring" as the members of the country are put off by a sham appearance of a fair division at the opening of the session, and think that fair play is being practiced at around.

Lancaster county, for instance, this year got two pasters and folders, who honestly discharged their duty, day after day, in the basement, for which they will receive $600 each, while beyond a doubt, a dozen Philadelphia or Allegheny politicians will draw higher salaries for positions to which they were never elected, and in which they never did a day's service. These things are no secret on the "Hill," and yet they are meekly tolerated by members who have quietly learned to pass under the yoke.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR AND AGAINST LICENSE, 1873.

TOWNSHIPS & BORO'S.	For License	Against License
Beaver borough	11	115
Bridgewater borough	42	80
Baden borough	19	22
Big Beaver township	49	51
Borough township	18	26
Beaver Falls borough	157	273
Brighton township	14	44
Chippewa township	8	47
Darlington borough	—	—
Darlington township	48	83
Economy township	61	48
Fallston borough	10	55
Frankfort borough	—	—
Franklin township	41	—
Freedom borough	211	60
Glasgow borough	13	27
Georgetown borough	6	25
Greene township	—	—
Harmony township	—	—
Hanover township	—	—
Hopewell township	37	50
Hookstown borough	—	—
Independence township	—	—
Industry township	57	67
Moon township	51	51
Marion township	31	1
New Galilee borough	9	34
New Brighton, North Ward	34	103
do do Middle Ward	39	116
do do South Ward	16	83
North Sewickley township	59	54
New Sewickley township	58	53
Ohio township	16	84
Patterson township	—	—
Pulaski township	13	47
Phillipsburg borough	23	11
Rochester borough	128	143
Rochester township	22	33
Raccoon township	9	115
St Clair township	23	8
South Beaver township	18	81

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, per bushel	$1 70@1 80
Oats " "	40@ 45
Corn " "	50@ 55
Rye " "	60@ 75
Buckwheat per bushel	85@ 90
Flour per sack	2 30@2 50
Butter per pound	30@ 35
Lard " "	10@ 12
Tallow " "	8@ 10
Eggs per dozen	18@ 20
Chickens per pair	40@ 50
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12@ —
Potatoes per bushel	70@ 80
Honey per pound	22@ 25
Onions per bushel	1 25@1 75
Apples, green, per bushel	30@ 60
Beans per bushel	2 75@3 00
Beef—hind quarter, 8 cents; fore quarters 6, 7 c.	

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET

CORRECTED BY WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Red Wheat per bushel	1 65
Rye per bushel	75
Oats per bushel	35
Corn per bushel	50

MARRIED.

WILSON—COLE.—At the Clark House, Rochester, Pa., on March 22d inst., by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. Henry D. Wilson, of Canton, Ohio, and Miss Victoria M. Cole, of Michigan.

New Advertisements.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Samuel Miller, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Miller of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay.

JAMES MILLER, } *Executors.*
A. R. MILLER, }

mar26-6w Kendall, Pa.

New Advertisements.

RURAL PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

ABOUT

Agriculture,

Horticulture,

Stock Raising,

Etc., Etc.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., can be procured at our office. They will be forwarded by mail, *post-paid*, on receipt of the regular retail price. We are also prepared to furnish other works on Rural subjects, issued by American publishers, not included herein. New works will be added to the list from time to time:

Agricultural Chemical Analysis, by Prof. Caldwell	$ 2.00
Allen's (R. L. and L. F.) New American Farm Book	2.50
Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture	1.50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1.00
American Bird Fancier	30
American Cattle [L. F. Allen]	2.00
American Miller & Millwright's Assistant	1.50
American Pomology, Warder, 200 Illustrations	3.00
American Rose Culturist	20
American Weeds & Useful Plants [Darlington]	1.75
Apple Culturist, S. B. Todd	1.50
Architecture in Detail by Cummings & Miller	10.00
Barry's Fruit Garden	2.50
Beautifying Country Homes, by Weidenman, (a superb quarto)	15.00
Bement's Poulterer's Companion	2.00
Bement's Rabbit Fancier	30
Bicknell's Village Builder	10.00
Bicknell's Village Builder Supplement	5.00
Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement combined	12.00
Bommerlyall's Rural Economy	1.50
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1.75
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant	2.50
Fruit Cultivator's Manual and Florist's Guide in one volume	2.00
Bryant's Forest Tree Culture	1.50
Bommer's Method of Making Manure	25
Buist's Flower Garden Directory	1.50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1.00
Burr's Garden Vegetables and How to Raise them	2.50
Burr's Field and Garden Vegetables of America	5.00
Canary Birds	75
Carpenter's and Joiner's Hand-Book [Holly]	75
Caldwell's Hedging	1.65
Chemistry of the Farm [Nicholson]	1.25
Clater's New Illustrated Cattle Doctor [colored Plates]	6.00
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide	75
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's [S. W.] American Fruit Book	75
Cole's Veterinarian	75
Complete Guide for Coach Painters	1.25
Cotton Culture, Lyman's	1.50
Cotton Planter's Manual [Turner	1.50
Country Life, by R. M. Copeland	5.00
Cranberry Culture, White	1.25
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1.50
Dadd's (Geo. H.) American Cattle Doctor	1.50
Dana's Muck Manual	1.25
Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication, 2 vols	6.00
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2.50
Dog and Gun [Hooper's], paper, 30 cents; Bound	60
Downing's Cottage Residences	3.00
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6.50
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees [new edition	4.00
Downing's Rural Essays	5.00
Downing's Selected Fruits for Garden and Market	2.50
Draining for Profit and Health, by Waring	1.50
Du Breuil's Vineyard Culture [Warder	2.00
Eastwood on Cranberry	75
Eastwood's Cranberry culture	75
Elements of Agriculture, Waring	1.00
Elliot's Western Fruit Growers' Guide	1.50
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SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.

Peculiar Ones.

THE SQUARE MAN.

The square man meazzures the same each way, and haint got no wunny edges nor shaky lumber in him.

He is free from knots and sap, and won't warp.

He iz klear stuff, and I don't kare what yu work him up in, he won't swell and he won't shrink.

He is amungst men what good kil-dried boards are amung carpenters, he won't season-krack.

It don't make enny difference which ov him yu come up to, he iz the same biggness each way, and the only way tew git at him, enny how, iz tew face him.

He knows he iz square, and never spends enny time trieing tew prove it.

The square man iz one ov the best-shape men the world haz ever produced; he iz one ov them kind of chunks that you kan't alter tew fit him.

THE OBLONG MAN.

The oblong man alwuz meazzures more one way than he duz the tuther, and yu have got tew meazzure him every time yu want tew use him.

The shortest way ov him to-day may be the longest way to-morrow.

He ain't alwuz a bad man by enny means, he iz often only unfortunate, and he haz been heard frequently tew say, that he iz sorry that he was bilt so.

Suin ov the smartest men in kreashun are oblong, and will fit most enny kind ov a spot with a very little altering.

THE PERPINDIKLAR MAN.

The perpindiklar man iz half-brother tew the square man, and iz az uprite az a lamp-post.

He is a dredful good kind ov a man tew have lying around loose, and he haint got but one fault, or rather misfortin, and that iz, he is so stiff he kant dodge good.

I don't like tew see a man dodge everything, but there are things in this world that are cheaper to dodge than to buk against.

I like the up and down, perpindiklar man, you can alwuz git at the solid kontents ov him, by just multiplying him by himself.

THE LIMBER MAN.

The limber man iz a kind ov injun rubber specimint ov humanity, who kant tell himself how far he kan stretch without breaking.

He iz reddy tew stretch, or be stretched, and though he flies bak sumtimes tew to old spot, he quite az often snaps off in such a bad place that he kant be monded agin.

Limber men aint alwus malishus, but they are az hard to manage az a greased pig, take a holt of them where you will, yu will find them pizon slippery.

Limber men are rather wuss than wicked ones, for they kant even tell themselves what they are going to do next.

When a limber man duz git to going wrong, he iz like a blind mule, when he gits tew kicking yu anit safe nowhare.

Limber men don't alwuz lak kapacity, it would perhaps be better if they did, for a still phool iz one of the safest people we hav.

THE JOLLY MAN.

Jolly men are almost alwus good men.

It iz dredful eazy tew mistake spasmodik hilarity for good natur.

I have seen men who were called jolly good fellows who are az treacerous in their joy az a katiz.

Yu will alwus notiss one thing, when the kat purrs the most, she haz just thought ov sum new kind ov deviltry.

I know ov no vice in genuine jollyty.

When a man iz jolly all over, he iz too happy and kareless tew be vicious

I hav seen people who could laff long and loud, but thare was no more good nature in it than thare iz in grief in a hyena when they imitate the wail ov an infant.

'Tis true we kant alwuz tell about these things, but if we watch a man all summer, and hang around him all winter, when spring comes agin we ought tew be able tew guess whether the laff that iz in him iz the aroma ov hiz good natur, or is only the aroma ov the hikkups.

THE PEWTER MAN.

The pewter man takes his name from the old fashioned pewter spoon, made out ov cheap material, impossible tew keep bright long, eazy tew take impreshuns from almost eney thing, and no more ring tew it than thare iz tew a bogus half dollar.

Pewter men are mighty kommon here on earth, not only kommon bekause they are plenty, but kommon bekause they don't amount to much.

They haint rackly phools, if they wuz, we could describe them better.

They are like bass wook punkin seeds, and white oak whetstuns, in a well stocked kuntry store, kind ov necessary, tew keep up the assortment.

They never do ennything verry good or verry bad, and go thru life a good deal az a boy goes tew district skool, in green apple time, jist bekause he has got to.

THE FITEING MAN.

The fiteing man iz a kind ov human bull tarrier, with a jaw on him like a wolf trap that haz just been sprung.

He haz a low, sour forehead, a beefy neck, a small eye, and an ugly pug nose.

Hiz intelligence konsists in knowing how tew maul another human being, able tew take it in return, and not kno it.

All his ideas ov honor are governed by the code which calls it dishonorable to punch a man belo the belt.

Hiz great ambishun in life iz tew win a phew bloody fights, and then end hiz daze az the proprietor ov a gin mill with his name and infamy hung up in guilt letters over hiz bar.

He iz a rank koward by nature, and never fought a battle yet in which he did not expekt hiz low cunning would enable him to outwit hiz adversary.

THE PRECISE MAN.

The precise man weighs just 16 ounces tew the pound, and meazzures just 36 inches tew the yard.

He iz more particular about being *just* so, than he iz about being right.

Hiz blunders, if he ever makes any, are all kronic, and they kant be kured.

He iz most alwus what we kall a virtewous man at least, but thare iz no logik kan make him alter hiz mind.

He iz az exact in his way az a kompass.

He knows the year, the month, and the day ov the week, and sumtimes the verry hour that enny important event took place.

He kan tell yu the exact age ov every old maid in the naborhood, and kan rekollect distinkly ov hearing hiz grate-grandfather tell what sort ov a kloud it waz that the lightning come out ov that struck the steeple ov the Presbyterian church, and knoked the weathercock on it into the shape ov a cocked hat.

The precise man is a mere bundle ov fakts, figures, and trifling incidents, which are ov the utmost importance tew him, but not mutch use tew ennybody else.

He iz just about *az mutch* consequentz whare he llvs az a last year's Farmers' Allminax.

He is az *set* in his ways as an old goose trieing tew hatch out a glass egg.

A Dakota sheriff attached a show the other day, and while tacking up a "sale notice" on the elephant's hind quarters, which he mistook for a small barn, the elephant swung round, his tail did strike a blow. There were eight hacks at the funeral.

A HURDEREBBS CONFESSION

John M. Osborne was hung at Knoxville, Ill. on last Friday. Previous to his execution he made the following statement:

Some time in July last a stranger came to me who represented himself as an agent for a patent harrow. He inquired of me about J. H. Matthews, and said he knew where they lived. He requested me to walk out with him, which I did. He knew I had been at work for Matthews. We walked out by the railroad coal house and sat down in the shade. He told me of the litigation between Mrs. Matthews' father and others. We talked awhile, when he asked me if I would take five hundred or a thousand dollars and put a certain person out of the way. I told him "No," and asked him who it was and what he wanted. He said he would not tell me until I agreed to do it. I thought I would draw him out and then have him arrested, which I wish now I had. But he refused to give any names until I told him I would. He said: "Listen to reason." Oh! that I had, and I would not have been here now. He asked if I would do it if the sum named were doubled. I said "No." He then offered me $5,000, and said he had arranged with another for a much less sum, but he had failed him. He said he believed I had the nerve to do it. I asked him who it was he arranged with, but he refused to tell me until I had agreed to do it. I then agreed to kill the person, but did not know who it was. He then told me it was Mrs. Matthews. I started back with horror, and would not do it. He told me that she had heard a conversation and was to be a witness for her father, and that she must be put out of the way. I asked him who he had engaged, and he said it was Joe Perry. I asked him if he had told Joe he was coming to me. He said no. He then agreed to meet anywhere I desired and pay the money when the deed was done. I saw him again a few days before the murder. Perry saw me, and told me he knew all. I then thought I could not back out, or Perry would do it, and then charge it to me, and he would get the money. On Monday I was at the depot at about eleven o'clock A. M. I then went to my house and took a lunch, and left a little before twelve o'clock M. I went south to Mrs. Woods' pasture lot, and then crossed over into the corn field. I did not then intend to go to Mr. Matthews.' I went into a corn field to look for melons. I then went to the fence and sat on the gate, and looked over towards Mr. Matthews' house, and then thought I would walk over that way. I did not know certainly that the Matthews were gone, as they thought on Saturday that they might not finish their own grain. I did not think of hiding my tracks or of doing the deed until I struck the Farmington road. I then looked up and down, and saw no one. I then crossed into Matthews' field and went on to the house. As I went to the pump I saw Mrs. Matthews at the door. I was weak and fatigued. She asked me to come in, as she was all alone. She gave me a drink and asked me to sit down. My heart failed me. It was too warm in the house, as she was washing and had a big fire. I then went and sat in the back door. I was sitting there when Mr. Kanable went by. He could not have seen me. I went in then. She closed the front door and put down the blinds herself. She said she would get me some dinner. It then flashed through my mind that she would go down to the cellar, and it would be my best chance. H. Matthews swore truly when he said there was but one knife, fork and plate on the table. She went into the cellar with a plate and knife for butter. For an excuse I asked her if all the water was out of the cellar. She said "yes, but it was muddy." I was at the cellar door and passed down, remarking "I wanted to see." I went down and talked to her a little, and as she stooped down I picked up a brick and struck her on the back of the head. She started to run, and I caught her by her dress and part of her drawers. That is the way her drawers were torn. I pulled her back and struck her again, when she fell. I then picked up a small board and struck her on the head. She groaned and I thought it was done. I then went up stairs, and to make a false impression I rummaged the drawers and found the money, and thought I must take it to prevent the true motive from being discovered. I put part in each of my pants pocket, and then thought I would go down and see if she was dead. I saw her eyes looking at me. I went up to her, and bending over her, said, 'Adelia.' She raised her eyes and looked at me. I said, "Do you know." She made no reply. I asked her again and she said "I do." I asked her who I was, and she said Mr. Osborne, and reached her hand to me, and said "why did you do this?" I dropped her hand and turned away, and looked at her again in a moment, and I felt I would give worlds to have her well again. I then took my knife and cut her throat. She never moved or shuddered and then I went up stairs and left. I then put the money in the old cupboard in the house. I had on a coat, and got a drop of blood on the sleeve. I washed it off while on the hunt the next day alone. I did not ravish her person, as God is my witness. Miss. H. testified truly. She saw from the north door of the hotel. I saw her. The knife I used I threw into the hedge running between the end of the hedg. The knife found was not my knife, I never saw it.

I have now finished. My time is nearly up. I have fearfully wronged the Matthews family. I ask them to forgive me, as I feel God has. I have stated the truth, as God is my witness. I might refer to some of the evidence, but have not time. In a few moments I shall be in eternity, and I call God to witness the truth of this statement.

Geo. W. Kretzinger has written the above on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1873, at my request. I wanted him to write it as I stated last night to the officers of the Court and to my attorney and others. I bid a last and eternal farewell, and may God receive my spirit.

[Signed] JNO. M. OSBORNE.

Witnessed by M. D. Cook and J. Turriclif.

—Our readers will remember how Mary Harris, some four or five years since, in Washington, shot a Treasury clerk because he would not marry her, and how the murderer was acquitted on the ground of insanity. This energetic lunatic has since been employed as a clerk in the Patent-Office, having become suddenly sane enough for that avocation. Still Miss Mary is liable to little lapses into lunacy. About a week ago, she got together the necessary apparatus of pistol, powder, and ball, and started to kill another man; but she was in time prevented from committing another homicide, and is now in the Government Insane Asylum, to the great relief, we should suppose, of all the single marriageable men in Washington. We shall not at this distance of time, and with our inaccurate knowledge of the facts, pretend to quarrel with the verdict which set this murderer at large to "kill more men;" but here we have a striking example of the absurdity of acquitting murderers on the ground of insanity and of then letting them loose to do the same thing over again whenever moved thereto by passion or by delusion. To think of a woman acquitted of the highest crime known to the law, walking out of the court-room, made free by a plea of insanity, only to be employed as a clerk in a Government office, is simply frightful, and enough to bring law and all its administrators into contempt.

MOTHER KNOWS BEST.

Walter came in from school with a bright red spot burning on each cheek, and an unusual brightness in his eye. He seemed full, and yet reluctant to speak.

"Miss Debby waylaid him, I know," said his mother, and a smile almost rose to her lips as she saw how her words had moved him. The next moment she thought only of the pain he must have experienced.

"Walter," she asked, putting her hand on his shoulder and looking down with her bright, cheeriest smile into his eyes, "Has Miss Debby been talking to you?"

"Yes mother," said the boy, his voice choking and his eyes suffusing; the next moment he buried his face in her bosom and had a good boyish cry.

Mother soothed him and cheered him, and in a minute he raised his head and said: "Mother, I can't stand it any longer to be such a burden to you, and to see you wearing your life out to support me while I do nothing for you."

"Do I look very fragile?" asked mother, holding up a plump, round arm, and drawing her boy to the looking-glass just opposite. Her cheeks were yet rosy and plump, and the bright spirit within would keep her fresh and young even when the hair was frosted. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine," and Walter caught the infection and laughed outright.

"Miss Debby made out a terrible case, mother," he said.

"I knew it, my dear, but she had an end in view. Her brother Justus would like your services. He would take you until you are twenty-one. You have been wanting a situation; what do you say to such an opening for business?"

"I should prefer to drive carts on the new railroad to that. But do you suppose people talk about my being such a burden to you?"

"No one but Miss Debby, or some one whose opinion is as valuable. But if they did, Walter, whose judgment are we to go by? Can you not trust in your mother's, rather than in theirs? Remember that in going to school this winter you are doing just what I wish you to do; just what your father would wish if he was here to counsel with us. Having this assurance let your mind be at rest. If we have the consciousness that we are doing right, that God approves of our course, it is a very small matter as to what man's judgment may be in the matter. We are getting on comfortably, because we have God's blessing on our small resources. We have none of us been called to very great self-denial yet, but we should be willing to make such sacrifice rather than have you lose your present opportunities for getting an education. Now, Walter, my boy, let us put aside all uncomfortable thoughts and thank the Lord we are all together. I would rather divide a crust between us for our suppers than be separated; would not you?"

"Yes, indeed, mother," said the happy boy, fervently, giving her a kiss. "Any fare is good enough for me, so you and Emma share it with me. I confess I am as hungry as a bear, though," and he opened the oven door and peeped in. A plump little pudding in a basin rejoiced his eyes.

"There, there," said mother, "no peeping; just bring me in a basket of your twigs, Walter, and we'll give the finishing brown to the pudding crust while I hash up these cold potatoes."

Walter took down his hatchet, and in a few minutes came in with a nice basket of pieces which quickly brought the oven to the right heat. The potatoes were done a light, crisp brown, the bread and nice milk gravy set on, and the frugal supper was ready. It was neatly served and a well prepared meal, and all partook of it with that best sauce for a meal, a good appetite.

The pudding, with its nice dried cherries sprinkled through it, was "good enough for the President," Walter affirmed. Indeed, pudding-making was Lucy's especial forte. She could contrive one out of very slender materials, and often pieced out a dinner with a good pudding, which, without it, would have seemed quite unsatisfactory. There are many good receipts afloat for these dishes generally appreciated by the children, which house-wives would profit by turning to account. Teach your daughter to prepare them on a small scale at first, to test their merits, and if they prove worthy adopt them as family dishes. Consider every new dish you learn to make as so much added to your store of housekeeping knowledge. It is surprising what a small range some women content themselves with.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

Money and Securities Burned—The Deed Committed in the Presence of Wife and Children—Investigation by the Coroner.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 14.—The community here was thrown into a state of the profoundest excitement this morning by the suicide of Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of Lambertin's bank, and one of the oldest cashiers in the oil regions. He opened the bank as usual at the regular hour, and transacted business with several customers. He was afterwards noticed running in and out of the bank in a hurried and excited manner, and then hurrying up Thirteen street towards his residence. Smoke was then seen issuing from the bank, and the persons who had noticed his manœuvers entered the bank, supposing it to be on fire, when they discovered the grate heaped up with bank notes, bonds and bank papers rapidly being consumed by fire. The fire was extinguished as quickly as possible, and the notes, bonds, &c., drawn out. Some were in a charred condition, while others were burned to ashes. Upon reaching his residence, some three squares distant, he entered by the back way, and, handing his wife a letter, said he was about to commit an awful act, at the same time exposing a pistol, which he held in his hand. She endeavored to take it from him but he tore himself from her, stepped a few steps down into the yard, raised his hand and fired, the ball entering the right temple. His wife fell fainting. He was conscious at intervals of short duration for an hour or more, but gave no explanation for the act, and at 12:30 expired. Several letters were left by him, but their contents have not as yet been made public. A note left on the counter said that he had destroyed all the special deposits and bills receivable. Thirty eight thousand dollars was of Mr. Lambertin's individual government bonds. The amount absolutely destroyed cannot be as yet ascertained. The United States Treasurer has been telegraphed to send some one at once to examine the charred bonds and notes.

What led to this suicide cannot be positively ascertained. It is generally supposed, however, that his irregularities in conducting the business were the causes, as it is known he was carrying large over drafts, for the accommodation of personal friends, unauthorized by the bank. The bank was soon to change hands, and he was required to have his accounts and books in complete order at a certain date, which would expose these irregularities. The bank loses heavily, but the losses will not affect its standing. Every confidence is felt in its security.

A window full of pot-plants suddenly descended into the street, on Monday morning filling the back, bosom, and hair of an elderly party with bulbs, earth, thorns, and hair pins. As soon as he recovered his speech, he stated that he was a pilgrim and a stranger, but he'd be—if he couldn't lick the man who touched off that powder.

Trouble in the Legislature.

There are indications of a regular cat-fight in the Legislature. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* tells what he knows of the troubles of legislation in the following style:

It is very plain to persons familiar with affairs here that there is a very decided feeling existing among the better class of the republican members of the house against the major portion of the Philadelphia delegation. This feeling is not attributable to local jealousy, but arises from a feeling akin to contempt for those that are annually sent here from the metropolis. As a rule, your Philadelphia members of the house are the weakest in intellect of all the membership of the legislature, and, in addition to their poverty in this respect, they seem to be regarded as lacking, to a remarkable degree, that worth which Pope said, "makes the man," while they are being looked upon as possessing in abundance that want of it that "makes the fellow." These country members—and some of them are really men of character and ability—have become impressed with a conviction that your Philadelphia delegation has been roystering too long and too extensively, and are casting about to throw off the hated domination. They try to keep this rebellious feeling down "for the sake of the party;" for these ties are becoming galling, and are liable to be snapped asunder upon provocation.

"If you will notice the proceedings, as printed in the morning papers, you will discover that upon a certain class of bills the bulk of the Philadelphia delegation will almost invariably be found clustering on one side, and that side is said to be always buttered. Herein lies the germ of this opposition. Speaker Elliott is the acknowledged leader of the Philadelphia delegation, and not unfrequently strains many points to give his friends advantages on the floor. This conduct is solely attributable to zeal for his party, or considerations of personal policy, and that he may have a strong party to back him in any emergency. Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, is the leader of the opposition element, and does not hesitate, upon all occasions that present the opportunity, to throw down the gage of battle. Besides his opposition upon general principles to the 'Philadelphia gang,' as a portion of your delegation is termed, Mr. Mahon has a personal pique with the speaker, and has had several animated tilts with that official. Mr. Mahon is possessed with fair ability, is a good debator, apparently honest in his convictions, and bold in giving them expression. Of course such a spirit would naturally drift into contact with the ruling power of the house, and the attempt to crowd him down has only served to embolden him.

"They frequently overwhelm him by their numbers, but in the language of the ring, he comes up 'smiling on the next round.' Mr. Elliott seems to reciprocate this feeling of Mahon's, and has shown it upon several occasions, the most noticeable one being when he appointed a new member to be chairman of the congressional apportionment committee, notwithstanding the fact that Mahon moved for its appointment. Mahon has a good following, and the indications now are that the opening of the next legislature will reveal such an organized opposition to your Philadelphia delegation as will place the drawings of the 'slate' against them."

—The foreign-born population of the United States, which is 5,567,229, is thus distributed according to nationality:

Irish	1,855,627
Germans	1,690,533
English	555,994
Scotch	140,335
Welsh	74,553
French	115,629
Swiss	75,153
Swedes	97,333
Norwegians	114,942
Chinese	63,086

In addition to the foreign-born, 10,892,015 of the population had either one or both foreign parents. Thus over one-third of the people inhabiting the United States at this time were either born abroad, or are immediate descendants of foreigners. The number of Irish in the United States is just about one-third of the number in Ireland. This is an exodus almost without a parallel in history.

—The glory of Connecticut has departed! Wooden nutmegs, heretofore deemed the *ne plus ultra* of human ingenuity, are just nowhere. A man in Maine now makes good merchantable oysters out of flour-paste, tapioca, salt, and water. These are placed in second-hand oyster shells, which are carefully glued around the edges. When a hungry, half-inebriated individual comes into the saloon and calls for a dozen raw on the half shell, he receives the above described delicacy. We fancy that they must be often in their original state, and that cooking might prove fatal to them.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A western jury returned a verdict of "death by hanging round a rum shop."

I have noticed that my books which go without leave of absence generally return with a good many absence of leaves, and I am compelled to turn a new page.

A young lady on being asked what calling she wished her sweetheart to follow, blushingly replied that she wished him to be a husbandman.

A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband, sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

A widow lady, sitting beside a cheerful fire in a meditative mood, shortly after her husband's decease, sighed out: "Poor fellow—how he did like a good fire. I hope he has gone where they always keep good fires."

There is some talk of having a geological survey of Rhode Island, but the work may be delayed on account of its expensiveness. The professor who is expected to make it, says that if he is expected to go over the State it will take him at least two days, and he won't do it for less than nine dollars and a half.

A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain Ohio railroad, observed, the other morning, that the face of a member of his gang had its surface spotted with bruises and plasters.

"Ah! Jimmy," said he, "what have you been doing?"

"Not varry much, sur," answered Jimmy; "I was jist down at Billy Mulligan's last night, sur, an' him an' me we had a bit ov a discooshen *wid sticks!*"

A man ran down street so recklessly the other day that he got his left foot tangled in his ear, and his right foot caught in the collar of his coat, and he ran a whole square in this manner before he could stop to see what was the matter, and then he found that his back-bone was shoved up into the crown of his hat, and his chin was discovered in his coat-tail pocket. They had to melt him down and run him over again before they could make half a man of him.

At a mission Sunday school, not long since, a little boy in the infant class, was seen crying bitterly. The teacher, upon inquiry, learned that he had lost his mother, and she, in sympathy, remarked to the scholars that no one knew what a loss it was until they had lost a mother, and that Johny had good cause for crying. At this moment a little urchin jumped up and said, "Oh, teacher, you just wait till he gets a stepmother, then you'll hear him cry."

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Having a resident buyer in the East, enables us to keep our stock complete, and add new styles as they appear in the market

Special attention invited to our stock of

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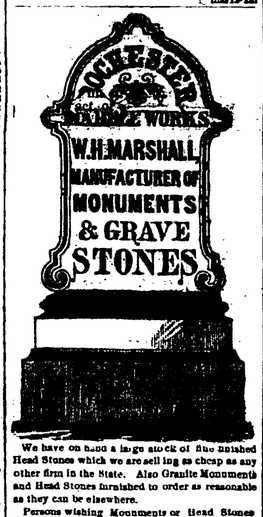
mar13-3m



We have on hand a large stock of fine finished Head Stones which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also Granite Monuments and Head Stones furnished to order as reasonable as they can be elsewhere.

Persons wishing Monuments or Head Stones will save money by calling and seeing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in the county. Also,

GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.

CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS By the bbl.

mar13-6m

Industry Twp., Bounty Account.

In account with Industry township, S. Mason, Collector of Bounty Tax for 1871.

Dr. To amt. of Duplicate	$1,638 91
Cr. By Exonerations on Duplicate	92 69
Balance	$1,544 22

On settlement with S. Mason, Collector o Bounty Tax in Industry township, for the yea 1871, we certify the foregoing statement is correct according to the best of our belief.

J. H. COOPER, } *Auditors.*
A. E. EVANS, }

March 1st, 1873. mar13-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of James M. Smith, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

J. M. SMITH,
Beaver C. H., Pa., or
JAMES CHRISTY,
Shippingport, Pa.
Executors.

mar5-6w

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and having a delightful view of the Ohio river and surrounding country; 1 mile from B. & Ohio; house brick, two stories high, 4 rooms, attic, hall, cellar, porch, etc.; all finished; wash-house, smoke-house, well of water at the kitchen door; new barn and stable with cellar. Nice paling fence in front of property; all well painted; good orchard in bearing condition, grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and all kinds of small fruit. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to the owner, J. M. GRAHAM.

mar5-tf

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When visiting the city, don't fail to visit

BURNELL'S MUSEUM,

8th Ave., between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,

mar4-73-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miscellaneous.

J. M. REYNOLDS,

[Successor to T. H. McBride.]

PHOTOGRAPHER,

45 and 45 Federal St., Alleghany, Pa.

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KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Locons or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following Symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the back, Wasting of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy.—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed exclusively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisinous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1 00 per bottle or six bottles for $5 00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.

to whom all letters for information should be addressed. feb5-1y

WE CLERGYMEN

WERE CURED

of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup*—the scientific discovery of J. F. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 30 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste time and money on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn's, suffered fifteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., Frankfort, Philadelphia. Rev. J. S. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarksboro, New Jersey. Rev. Thos. Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases known to equal merit under test, or that can produce one-forth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally bound guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Advice invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philad'a. His valuable advice costs nothing.

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, *Agent.*
feb19-1y ROCHESTER, PA.

STATEMENT OF
Rochester Insurance Company.

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

ASSETS.

Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	32,345 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 69
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	636 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c.	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	433 00
	$107,933 13

LIAB. LITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,636 63
Accrued Interest	300 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,933 13

mar5-tf JOHN GRÆBING, JR., Sec'y.

New Government Loan

BANKING HOUSE OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

4th Avenue and Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are prepared to exchange all issues of government bonds into the new five per cent loan of the United States.

James T. Brady & Co.

feb19 3m

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH, HOLLANDS ALL COLORS, GREEN

STAIR RODS with Patent Fastening TABLE COVERS, PIANO COVERS, RUGS AND MATS,

WELTY BROTHERS,

106 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

mar19-73-1y

B & B

128 New 128

STRIPED POPLINS

AT 22 CENTS,

IN ELEGANT STYLES:
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½ and 50 cents.

4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN
At 10 Cents,

EXTRA GOOD AND HEAVY
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN
At 12½ Cents;

SHAWLS AND SCARFS!

EXTRA BARGAINS

—IN—

BLACK SILKS,

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

apr1073-1y

Farm For Sale.

A farm containing 65 acres, more or less, within one and a fourth miles of Beaver, is offered for sale. The land is as good as can be found in the county. The buildings consist of a

2-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and all other necessary out buildings. Good fruit of all kinds on the farm, all under fence, and in grass. A good well of soft water at the door. For further particulars inquire at the Argus office, Beaver, Pa. feb16-tf

INSTANT RELIEF

For the Asthma.

Any person troubled with that terrible disease, will receive *immediate* and *complete relief*, by using my Asthma Remedy.

I was afflicted with it, for twelve years, entirely forbidding me for business for weeks at a time; and discovered this remedy by experimenting on myself after all other medicines failed to have any effect.

I will Warrant it to give Instant Relief

in *all cases of Asthma*, not complicated with *other diseases*.

ANY PERSON AFTER ONCE USING WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

Pamphlets containing certificates by mail FREE. Send for one. *Ask your Druggist for it.* If he has none on hand, get him to send or write for it yourself.

Price by mail, postage paid, $1.00 per box.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DRUGGISTS.

Address CHAS. E. MUIRHY,
feb19-tf ROCHESTER, BEAVER Co. Pa.

Clothing.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4:70:1y Bridgewater, Pa

Dry Goods.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S,
And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS.

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 18, 1872: 1y: chdgmays.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Scuttles, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—1y7chgd.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jc14ly

Medicinal.

WISHART'S PINE TREE.

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT and LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. W